

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN's *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For SEPTEMBER, 1748.
To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of <i>Cn. Fulvius</i>, and <i>Decius Magius</i>, on the Bill for a new Duty of Poundage upon all Goods imported.</p> <p>II. Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament.</p> <p>III. A STATE of the national Debt in 1745.</p> <p>IV. Produce of the sinking Fund in that Year, &c.</p> <p>V. Extract from <i>Derham's Physico-Theology</i>, concerning the Winds and Clouds.</p> <p>VI. Terrible Devastations by Locusts.</p> <p>VII. London Commerce, and Causes of its Decline.</p> <p>VIII. Sockjobbing an Enemy to Trade.</p> <p>IX. Description of <i>Gibraltar, Centa and Oran</i>.</p> <p>X. Description of <i>Huntingdonshire</i>.</p> <p>XI. Pedigree of the <i>Fools</i>.</p> <p>XII. Declaration at <i>Amsterdam</i>, relating to the Change of the Regency there.</p> <p>XIII. Thoughts on the present Astronomy.</p> <p>XIV. The Judgments of God to be seriously regarded.</p> | <p>XV. What <i>Cape Breton</i> has cost us.</p> <p>XVI. Sentence against <i>Baron Trenck</i>.</p> <p>XVII. Solution of a Question in Surveying.</p> <p>XVIII. How the Peace is <i>honourable and safe</i>.</p> <p>XIX. Extract from a Speech said to be made by the <i>Indian Warriors</i>.</p> <p>XX. POETRY: The Candle, an irregular Ode; on seeing <i>Miss F-r-ke</i> at <i>Oxford</i>; an Answer to Verses on <i>Miss W-l-m-t</i>; a Wish to a Friend; on <i>Miss M-lly W-d</i>, going to <i>Oxford</i>; a Song; the perplex'd Lovers; the Contrast; on the late Appearance of the Locusts, in <i>Latin and English</i>; the Pipe, translated from the <i>French</i>; <i>Meggy's</i> Complaint of <i>Jocky</i>, set to Musick.</p> <p>XXI. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Malefactors executed; Sessions at the <i>Old-Bailey</i>, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXII. Promotions, Marriages and Births, Deaths, Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXIII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXIV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXVI. Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With a new and correct MAP of the County of *Huntingdon*, drawn from an accurate Survey.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*.
Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

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THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1748

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

As the following EXTRACTS from
p. 14, 15, and 16, of Mr. Der-
ham's Physico - Theology, are
pertinent to the request of your
correspondent, Mr. S. G. (vid. Mag.
for April last, p. 175.) And as
the observations of the latter were
nearly similar to those of the former,
I imagine, that if you'd insert
them, they wou'd not only help
your readers to the causes of those
appearances in particular, but, in
a great measure, to the various
phenomena of the winds and clouds
in general.

Yours,

J. COLE.



ENTUS est aer
fluens, is Seneca's
definition (Na. Qu.
l. 5.) and as wind
is a current of the
air, so that which
excites or alters its

currents may be justly said to be the
cause of the winds. An equipoise
of the atmosphere produceth a calm ;
but if that equipoise be more or less
taken off, a stream of air, or wind,
is thereby produced, either stronger
or weaker, swifter or slower. And
divers things there are, that may
make such alterations in the equi-
poise or balance of the atmosphere,

September, 1748.

viz. eruptions of vapours from sea
or land ; rarefactions and condensa-
tions in one place more than ano-
ther ; the falling of rain, pressure
of the clouds, &c.

But the most universal and con-
stant alterations of the balance of
the atmosphere are from heat and
cold. This is manifest in the gene-
ral trade winds, blowing all the year
between the tropicks from East to
West, if the cause thereof be (as
some ingenious men imagine) the
sun's daily progress round that part
of the globe, and, by his heat,
rarefying one part of the air, whilst
the cooler, and heavier air behind
presseth after : So the sea and land-
breezes, and, in our climate, the
northerly and southerly winds (com-
monly esteem'd the causes of cold
and warm weather) are really the
effects of the cold or warmth of the
atmosphere : Of which I have had so
many confirmations, that I have no
doubt of it. As for instance, it is
not uncommon to see a warm south-
erly wind, suddenly change to the
North by the fall of snow or hail ;
to see the wind, in a frosty cold
morning north ; and when the sun
hath well warm'd the earth and air,
you may observe it to wheel about
to the southerly quarters, and again
to turn northerly, or easterly in the
cold evening. It is from hence,
also, that in thunder-showers the
wind and clouds are oftentimes con-

C c c 3

trary

trary to one another, (especially if hail falls) the sultry weather below, directing the wind one way, and the cold above, the clouds another. I took notice on *March 10, 1710-1* (and divers such like instances I have had before and since) that the morning was warm, and what wind stirred was *West-South-West*, but the clouds were thick and black (as generally they are when snow ensues.) A little before noon the wind veered about to *North* by *West*, and sometimes to other points, the clouds at the same time flying some *North* by *West*, and some *South-West*. About one of the clock it rain'd apace, the clouds flying sometimes *North-East*, then *North*, and, at last, both wind and clouds settled *North* by *West*: At which time sleet fell plentifully, and it grew very cold. From all which I observe,

1st, That although our region below was warm, the region of the clouds was cold, as the black snowy clouds shewed.

2dly, That the struggle between the warmth of ours, and the cold of the cloudy region, stopp'd the airy currents of both regions.

3dly, That the falling of the snow through our warmer air melted into rain at first; but that it became sleet, after the superior cold had conquer'd the inferior warmth.

4thly, That, as that cold prevailed by degrees, so, by degrees, it wheeled about both the winds and the clouds from the *Northwards* towards the *South*.

P.S. (by our correspondent.) I apprehend, that tho' there is a possibility of a comet's eclipsing the sun for the space of 3 days, (see p. 342.) yet such a phenomenon cou'd not be the cause of the *Egyptian* darkness, because, in that case all the inhabitants of the earth must have been equally scourg'd by that plague, which was only intended for those of *Egypt*.

A description of Gibraltar, Ceuta and Oran, designed to shew that neither of the latter can be an equivalent for the former.

THE situation of Gibraltar gives it, perhaps, the best natural defence in the universe. It is at the bottom of a steep and inaccessible rock, which forms the promontory that commands the *North* side of the *Streight*, and was known to the antients by the name of *Calpe*. Towards the neck of land, which joins this promontory with the continent of *Spain*, it is covered with an inundation and a morass, which reach from the sea to the bottom of the rock, leaving only a narrow passage for a road or path-way under the latter. The first stages of this rock, at the height of 2, 3, and 400 feet above the level of the neck of land, are covered with lines and batteries, which command and sweep that whole level from sea to sea. The harbour is secured by two moles; that to the *North*, called the *Old Mole*, which was there in the time of the *Spaniards*; and that to the *South*, called the *New Mole*, made by the *English*, to cover the ships at a greater distance from the new works of the *Spaniards*: For as we have no territorial jurisdiction round the place, the *Spaniards* have thrown up a fortification quite across the *Isthmus*, at about the distance of a mile from our works, and from thence could annoy our ships in the old harbour: But the *New Mole* is distant a mile and a half from the *Old*, and the harbour it covers is out of the reach of those works. *Gibraltar* was taken by the *English* in 1704, and had like to have been recovered by surprize in 1705: But the project of the *Spaniards* then failed, as did also their siege in 1727; and the place must for ever remain ours, while we are masters of the sea,

sea, unless it be foolishly given up by treaty, or wickedly betrayed. (See the PLAN of it in our Mag. for 1740, p. 298.)

Ceuta is a town and commodious port on the eastern promontory of that part of *Africa*, which forms the South side of the *Streights of Gibraltar*. It is washed on 3 sides by the sea, and on the *West*, where only it is accessible by land, extremely well fortified. The whole peninsula, thus inclosed, is 5 or 6 miles in length from *East* to *West*, and about 2 in breadth from *North* to *South*. There is anchoring for ships both on the *North* and *South* side; but on the latter, especially, is a very spacious and good bay, open to the *East*. *Ceuta* was taken from the *Moors* by the *Portuguese* at the beginning of the 15th century, and in the reign of *Philip II*, fell with the crown of *Portugal* to the *Spaniards*, who have ever since held it, notwithstanding the return of the crown of *Portugal* to a prince of its own, in 1640. In 1668 a formal cession was made of it to *Spain* by the treaty of *Lisbon*: But the keeping of this place has been very expensive, the *Moors* having set down before it in 1697, and ever since held it in some measure invested. So that *Ceuta* is, in fact, the cause of a perpetual war betwixt the *Moors* and the *Spaniards*.

Oran, or *Warran*, has a convenient port, and is a strong, tho' small town, in the province of *Tremisen*, which is the most westerly division of the kingdom of *Algiers*. The channel of the *Mediterranean* is here at least 25 leagues over betwixt cape *Ferrat* and cape *de Paloa*; whereas the *Streights*, betwixt *Ceuta* and the rock of *Gibraltar*, is only 5 leagues. As *Oran* stands not on a promontory, but at the bottom of a large bay, it has not the same convenience as *Ceuta*, of fortifying and defending a considerable tract of land. Besides its being above 80 leagues beyond the narrowest part of the *Streights*, which, therefore, it cannot command,

it is so much nearer to *Port-Mahon*, of which we are already possessed. It has 2 or 3 good forts, which have enabled it to stand several sieges against the *Mahometans*. Cardinal *Ximenes* first took it for *Spain* in 1490: But during the last war for the *Spanish* crown, after about 200 years possession, the *Spaniards* lost it to the *Algerines*. It has been recovered, however, within our memory, and is now held by the *Spaniards*, who in 1739 were so distressed for provisions, occasioned by the refusal of the *Africans* to supply them, and the cutting off all succour from *Spain* by the *English* fleet, that a little perseverance in the same measure might probably have made us masters of the place 8 years ago, without leaving them an opportunity to offer it by way of equivalent.

After these accounts, the writer proceeds thus: But setting aside all regard to situation, and other natural conveniences, there is one political reason that may suffice, in the place of a thousand, to prove that neither *Ceuta* nor *Oran* nor both of them, ought to be put in the balance against *Gibraltar*. — We enjoy a peace, almost without interruption, with the *Moors* and *Turks* along the whole coast of *Barbary*, whereby our merchants are secure from the depredations of their *Corfsairs* thro' a vast extent of way both in the ocean and *Mediterranean*. This must be thought no small advantage to a commercial nation: And this advantage, next to our great naval power, and annual presents, we owe to our not possessing any place or territory which they think they have a right to call theirs. Now the *Spaniards*, on the contrary, by holding of *Oran* and *Ceuta*, one in the dominion of the dey of *Algiers*, and the other in that of the emperor of *Morocco*, have made perpetual enemies of those nations. And this would be our case, if ever we were to accept of either or both those places, as an equivalent for *Gibraltar*.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood
Dec. 31, 1744, and Dec. 31, 1745.

EXCHEQUER.		Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1744.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1744, and Dec. 31, 1745.	Paid off within that time	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1745.
		L. s. d. q.	L.	L.	L. s. d. q.
A nnuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed, and unsubscribed to the S. S. company.		1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$			1836275 17 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Annunities for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed		108100 — —			108100 — —
Do for 1 and 3 lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths		102847 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$		1000	101847 8 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ditto on plate-act 6 Geo. I.		312000			312000 — —
Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher's debent. at 3l. per cent. per an.		37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$			37821 5 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731.		400000 — —			400000 — —
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund		600000 — —			600000 — —
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto		300000 — —			300000 — —
Duties on salt continued 1741		1091400 — —		152800	938600 — —
Ditto further continued 1745			1000000		1000000 — —
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills		2200 — —			2200 — —
Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737		499600 — —			499600 — —
Exchequer bills charged on licenses for retailing spirit. liquors 1743.		986800 — —			986800 — —
The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound on pensions.					
EAST-INDIA Company.					
By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. 3. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Anne		3200000 — —			3200000 — —
Annunities at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.		1000000 — —			1000000 — —
BANK of ENGLAND.					
On their original fund at 3 per cent. from August 1, 1743.		3200000 — —			3200000 — —
For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 G. I.		500000 — —			500000 — —
Purchased of the S. S. company		4000000 — —			4000000 — —
Ann. at 4 p. cent. on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719.		1750000 — —			1750000 — —
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714		1250000 — —			1250000 — —
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731		800000 — —			800000 — —
Ditto 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund		800000 — —			800000 — —
Do at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.		800000 — —			800000 — —
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1743, charged on ditto		1000000 — —			1000000 — —
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto		600000 — —			600000 — —
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on ditto		1200000 — —			1200000 — —
Do at 3l. p. cent. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-Day 1745			500000		500000 — —
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1745, charged on ditto			1500000		1500000 — —
The subscribers of 100l. to this lottery were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, from midsummer 1745, which amounts to 22,500l. per an. and is an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.					
SOUTH-SEA Company.					
On their cap. Stock and ann. 9 G. I.		27302203 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$			27302203 5 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

An ACCOUNT of the produce of the sinking fund in the year 1745, and to the payment of what debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.		L.		s. d. q.		Per contra Cr.	
THE Exchequer to						By money issued between Dec. 31, 1744, and	
cash on the sinking fund on Dec. 31, 1744						Dec. 31, 1745, viz.	
To the produce of the S. fund between Dec. 31, 1744, and Dec. 31, 1745, viz.						L. s. d. q.	
108641 3 2 1/2						103508 9 10 1/2	
Surplus of the aggregate fund. General fund S. Sea comp. fund,						727383 10 3 1/2	
L. s. d. q.						18000 — —	
502806 5 —						9000 — —	
417037 17 6 1/2						107 1 3 1/2	
5926 16 5 1/2						24450 — —	
1034412 2 2 1/2						17500 — —	
						4578 15 9	
						8367 9 10	
						13793 3 5	
						926688 10 5 1/2	
						107723 11 9	
						1034412 2 2 1/2	
						Balance Dec. 31, 1745	

* See our last Magazine for Aug. p. 365, col. 1, art. 1.

A DESCRIPTION of HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE, so call'd because antiently very woody and proper for hunting, has *Northamptonshire* on the N. and *W.* *Cambridgeshire* on the E. and *Bedfordshire* on the S. 'Tis about 24 miles in length from S. to N. and its breadth from E. to W. is about 18; and 'tis about 67 miles in circumference. It is part of the large diocese of *Lincoln*, contains 240000 acres, 8220 houses, and about 50000 people; is divided into 4 hundreds, has 79 parishes, and 6 market-towns, and sends 4 members to parliament. The air in the N. and E. parts is not very wholesome or pleasant, by reason of the several fens and moors; but in other parts it is very good. The soil in some places is fruitful in corn, and there is much good pasture-ground in others. They have great plenty of fish, water-fowl, and turf for firing. The chief rivers are the *Nen* and the *Ouse*. This county and *Cambridgeshire* have but one high-sheriff for both, chosen alternately in the different counties, and different parts of them. Market-towns and other chief places of note are,

1. *Huntingdon*, 50 miles N. of *London*, the chief town of the county, pleasantly situate on the N. banks of the *Ouse*, over which it has a fair stone bridge. It is of great antiquity, and was once very populous and large, having 15 parish churches, after reduc'd to 4, and in the late civil wars to 2. It is govern'd by a mayor, 12 aldermen and burgesses, who chuse the 2 members of parliament. 'Tis a good place for inland trade, populous and well frequented; and the river is made navigable for smaller vessels as high as *Bedford*. The town has a free grammar-school, and is noted for being the birth-place of *Oliver Cromwell*. Its markets are on *Mondays* and *Saturdays*, and it

gives title of earl to the family of *Hastings*.

2. *St. Neots*, or *St. Needs*, 6 miles S. W. of *Huntingdon*, a pretty large, well-built town, with a good market on *Thursdays* for corn and provisions. Here's a large, handsome church, with a fine steeple, and a stone bridge over the *Ouse*, by which river coals are brought hither, and sold thro' the country.

3. *Godmanchester*, a little S. of *Huntingdon*, suppos'd to be of great antiquity, now a large country village, and so remarkable for husbandry, that no town in the kingdom employs so many ploughs. When *K. James I.* came thro' this place from *Scotland*, the inhabitants met him with 70 teams of horses trac'd to handsome new ploughs; with which he was mightily pleas'd, and incorporated them by the name of 2 bailiffs, 12 assistants, and the commonalty of the borough of *Godmanchester*: But 'tis no market-town, and sends no members to parliament; tho' reckon'd the biggest town in *England*, that has neither of those privileges.

4. *Hinchinbrook*, a little W. of *Huntingdon*, formerly a nunnery, after that the seat of the *Cromwells*, and now of the earl of *Sandwich*, to whom it gives the title of viscount.

5. *St. Ives*, about 5 miles S. E. of *Huntingdon*, formerly a considerable town, with a mint, but suffer'd much by fire. It has a good market on *Mondays* for cattle and provisions.

6. *Ramsay*, about 8 miles N. E. of *Huntingdon*, has a market on *Wednesdays*, one of the best and cheapest in *England* for fat cattle and water-fowl. On one side of it (for every where else 'tis encompass'd with unpassable fens) lies *Ramsay-Ile*, separated from the firm land by a causey, which is continued for 2 miles, surrounded with alders, reeds, and bulrushes, that make a beautiful show. This island has gardens, corn-fields, and rich pastures, which in the spring ravish the eyes of the spectators. The neighbouring meers, especially that call'd *Ramsay*, abound with fowl and fish, particularly large pikes.

7. *Whitesey-Meer*, N. of *Ramsay*, has its water clear and full of fish; yet, like the rest, is subject even in calm weather to violent water-quakes. The air about it is thick, foggy, and stinking; but the plenty of fish, pastures, and turf in the neighbourhood makes an amends: And tho' the air is fatal to strangers, the natives bear it well enough, and live long.

8. *Taxley*, a little to the N. W. of *Whitesey-Meer*, is a neat small town, with a market on *Tuesdays*.

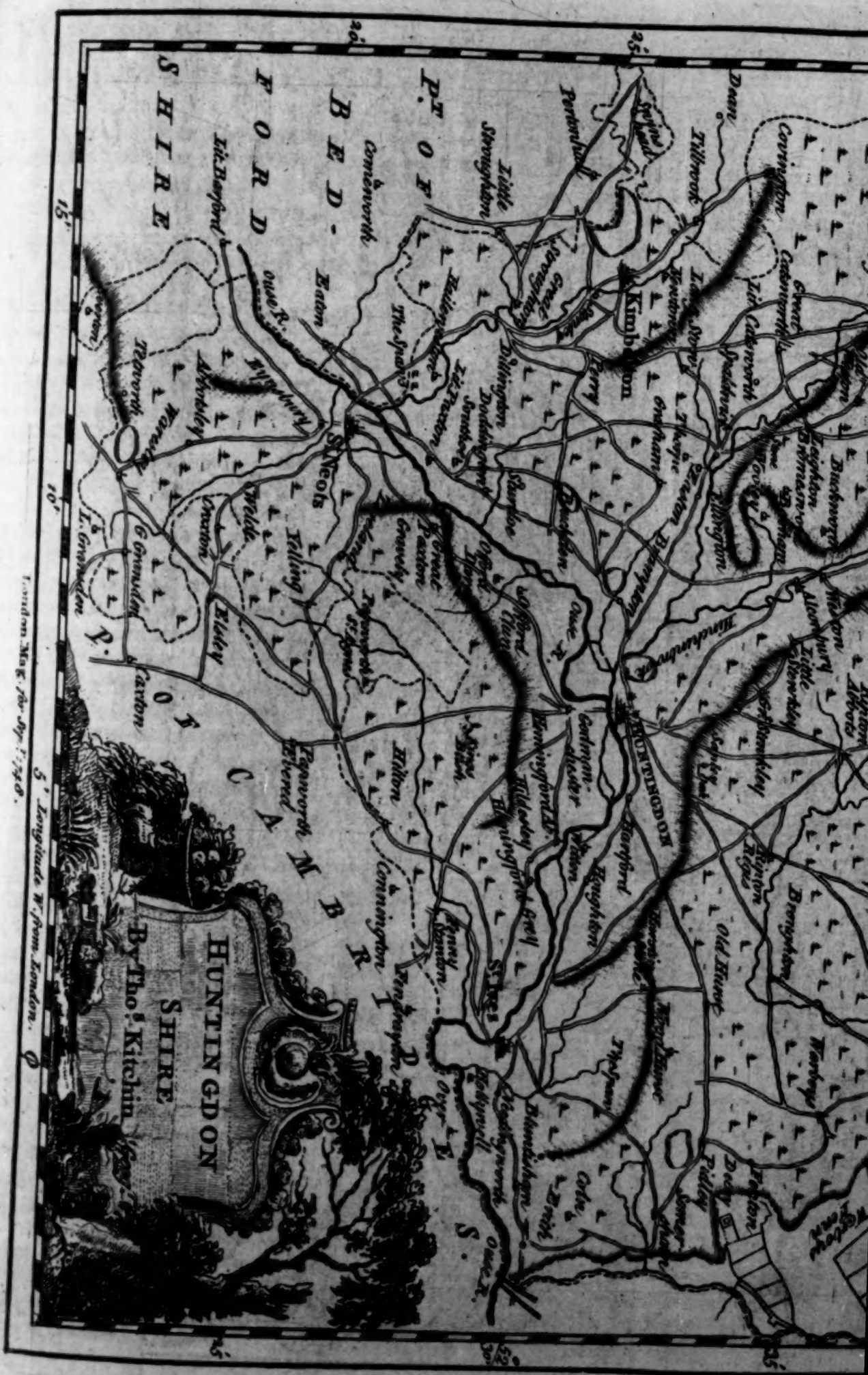
9. *Kimbolton*, 6 miles W. of *Huntingdon*, a pretty fair town, that has a market on *Fridays*. It gives title of baron to the duke of *Mancheſter*, who has a noble seat here.

Sept.

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Explanation.
 Borough Towns with the Arms of Members they send to Parliament by Stars.
 Market Towns.
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English Miles.
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P T O F N O R T H A M P T O N S H I R E



JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 353.

In the debate begun in your last, the next that spoke was, Cn. Fulvius, the purport of whose speech was as follows:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I Little expected to have had any occasion to give you the trouble of hearing what I could say, in support of the proposition offered by my Hon. friend; but the arguments made use of by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, and his aim in making use of those arguments, are so extraordinary, that, I think, I cannot, in duty to my country, sit silent, and therefore, I hope, you will pardon my endeavouring to shew the weakness of his arguments, and the fatal consequences of what he aims at. By his conclusion every gentleman may see what he aims at, which is, our leaving the continent to take care of itself, and confining ourselves to a naval war against *France* and *Spain*, which, he says, we might be able to carry on with little expence and great success, till they submit to such terms of peace as we may think reasonable.

This, Sir, is evidently his conclusion, and the premises he makes use of are, to shew, that we took upon ourselves a greater share of the war, both in king *William's* and queen *Anne's* time, than we ought to have done, and that we have by our treaties since the revolution engaged ourselves in the affairs of the continent, much farther than is consistent with the true interest of this island. For this purpose he set out with a maxim, that as we are by nature disjoined from the continent, and surrounded with the sea, we ought to have as little to do as possible with the disputes among the princes of *Europe*,

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and never to engage as principals in a land war. The first part of this maxim I shall readily agree to: I shall admit, that we ought to have as little to do as possible with the disputes among the princes of *Europe*, but the last part I do not well understand; for whether the war be by land or by sea, we may at first engage as auxiliaries only, as we did in the present war upon the continent, but it is not in our power to chuse whether we shall always continue so, because those against whom we engage may, when they please, make us principals, by declaring war against us, as *France* did in the war we are now engaged in, which they have, I believe, since heartily repented; and consequently from experience we ought to conclude, that if we ever do engage in a war against *France*, or indeed against any nation that has any commerce or naval power, we ought to engage as principals, because it gives us an opportunity to destroy both their commerce and naval power, which will always increase our own, besides depriving them of the means for supporting the war at land.

E Now, Sir, to return to the first part of the Hon. gentleman's maxim, which, I have said, I shall readily agree to, and, I believe, every gentleman will agree, that we ought to have as little to do as possible with the disputes among the princes of *Europe*; but is it possible for us to be unconcerned, when the dispute happens to be, whether the *French*, or any other nation upon the continent of *Europe*, shall bring all the rest under subjection? Whenever this happens to be the case, Sir, we must join the confederacy formed against any such ambitious design, and if it be necessary, we must join with our whole force both by land and sea.

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This was the case, Sir, both in the reign of king *William* and queen *Anne*. The *French* had evidently formed a design to bring all the princes and states upon the continent of *Europe* under subjection, or at least under such a dependence as not to be in a condition to refuse any thing they demanded; and unless we had joined with our whole force both by land and sea, it would have been impossible to have formed a confederacy sufficient for defeating their design. For our own safety therefore, we should have been obliged to have joined as principals in both these wars, even supposing that *France* had given us no particular provocation; but it is well known, that at the revolution *France* openly assisted the late king *James* in opposition to our new establishment; and just before the war began in queen *Anne*'s reign, the king of *France* had put a most heinous affront upon the whole nation, by publickly owning the title assumed by the pretended prince of *Wales* upon the death of his father; so that at both these periods we could not in honour avoid declaring war against *France*, upon our own particular account, and without any regard to the common cause of *Europe*.

I shall grant, Sir, that during the whole time of the war in king *William*'s reign, the house of *Austria* was engaged in a war against the *Turks*; and that during most of the war in queen *Anne*'s time, it was engaged in a war against the *Protestants* of *Hungary*; but it cannot be said, that in the war with the *Turks*, that house refused to come to any reasonable accommodation; and the demands of the *Protestants* of *Hungary* were so high, that the *Emperor* could not agree to them, without giving up in a great measure his sovereignty over that kingdom. I shall likewise grant, Sir, that several of the princes of *Europe* did not shew themselves so much concerned about either of these wars as they ought to have done, and

that even some of these confederates did not act so vigorously as they might have done; but was this a reason for our not acting with our whole force, and in the most vigorous manner, in a cause where our immediate safety was at stake? Suppose I should be one of a number of travellers attacked by a gang of banditti, who murdered all they could overcome; and suppose that of my fellow travellers some should do nothing in their own defence, and others should act but faintly, would this be a reason for my submitting tamely to be slaughtered, especially, if by acting bravely and vigorously I had a good chance for saving both myself and my poltroon companions?

In the wars, therefore, both in king *William*'s and queen *Anne*'s time, we did nothing but what we were obliged to do for our own safety; and if we did not pursue the war at sea, or in *America*, so far as we ought to have done, it was owing to the opposition the court always met with in parliament, which prevented their getting, or even demanding any more supplies than were absolutely necessary for carrying on the war upon the continent of *Europe* with any hopes of success; for I must observe, Sir, that when the dispute happens to be about preserving a balance of power in *Europe*, the war upon the continent, which gentlemen are pleased to call a land war, deserves the most immediate care of our government; and therefore, when by any opposition in parliament, our ministers are reduced to the fatal necessity, that they must either neglect the war at land, or that at sea and in *America*, they must neglect the latter in order to take care of the former; and the reason is very plain, because our conquests at sea, or in *America*, would in the end signify nothing, if, while we were busied about them, the *French* should make themselves masters of the continent of *Europe*. In the present circumstances of *Europe*, I shall grant,

grant, that we are able by ourselves alone to carry on a war at sea and in *America* both against *France* and *Spain*, with a probable view of success; but if they should make themselves so far masters of *Europe*, as to have it in their power to command the *Dutch*, and all the other maritime powers of *Europe*, to join with them against us, no one can suppose, that we could be able to carry on even a naval war against all the powers of *Europe* united against us; and supposing we should conquer all the *French* and *Spanish* settlements in *America*, while they were employed in bringing *Europe* under subjection, they would then be able to recover from us what they had lost in *America*, and not only to conquer what we possess in that part of the world, but at last to bring this island into the same thralldom with the rest of *Europe*.

This consideration, Sir, will justify the conduct of our ministers in the wars of king *William* and queen *Anne*: This will justify every treaty, and every alliance, we have made ever since the revolution; and this will justify our engaging in the present war upon the continent, as well as the conduct of our ministers in their method of carrying it on. We are to prosecute the war at sea and in *America* as far as we can; but we are not for that purpose to neglect the war at land, much less to leave our allies upon the continent as a sacrifice to the superior power of *France* and *Spain*; and if in the present war we should be blessed with the same success at land as we had in queen *Anne*'s war, and not cursed with such treaty-makers as put an end to that war, we may at last force both the *French* and *Spaniards* to make us what concessions we please in *America*, without projecting expensive expeditions into that distant part of the world, which, however well concerted, experience has shewn to be always dangerous and uncertain.

From these general observations I

must beg leave, Sir, to descend to the particular consideration of the present war upon the continent. Does any one suppose, that we engaged in it as auxiliaries, for as such only we engaged in it at first? I say, does any one suppose, that we engaged in it merely for the sake of the queen of *Hungary*, or from a pure principle of generosity, in assisting the distressed, tho' even that would not have been a bad motive? No, Sir, we engaged in it for our own safety, as well as the safety of *Europe*. The power of the house of *Austria* has for a century at least been thought the only proper balance for the power of the house of *Bourbon*. The *French* themselves have thought so, because the whole bent of their politics has been, to pull down the power of that house; and they never had a better opportunity than upon the death of the late emperor *Charles VI*. If they had got the dominions of that house divided and parcelled out to the king of *Prussia*, the king of *Poland*, and the elector of *Bavaria*, and the last established in the imperial throne, they would have succeeded to their wish: No balance could after that have been set up against them, nor would any power upon the continent of *Europe* have dared to disobey the orders they received from the court of *Versailles*. What a condition should we then have been in? We were engaged as principals in a war with *Spain*: We knew that our enemies were underhand assisted by the *French*: We were well assured, that the *French* would declare openly against us, as soon as they could venture to do so with any safety to themselves: If they had been enabled to give law to the rest of *Europe*, which they would have been by parcelling out the dominions of *Austria* to their friends, and placing their vicegerent upon the imperial throne: In this case, I say, could any power in *Europe* have refused to join them against us? Consequently, we should have had

the whole maritime force of *Europe* to have contended with, and not a foreign port in *Europe* open either to our men of war or merchant ships. I am by nature as partial in favour of the power of my country, as any man ought to be; but I am not quite so mad as to imagine, that even by sea we could have contended with such a multitude of enemies, such a deluge of misfortunes. Therefore, the wisest course we could take was to prevent this catastrophe, by giving the queen of *Hungary* all the assistance in our power. By so doing we have already in a great measure prevented it: We are now in a fair way of freeing ourselves from any future dread of it, by restoring the balance of power in *Europe*. But if we should withdraw our assistance: If we should neglect the war at land, for the sake of prosecuting it with the more vigour at sea and in *America*, we should again expose ourselves to the same danger, and, if possible, increase it, by raising in our present allies a violent resentment against us.

As the *Dutch*, Sir, are now heartily engaged in the war, and will act with the utmost vigour; as a large body of *Russians* are now ready to begin their march to the *Rhine*: As the king of *Sardinia* is resolved to act as he always has done, with great honour and courage: And as the empress queen of *Hungary* is resolved to augment her quota of troops in the *Netherlands*; if we continue to assist in the war at land, we may probably next year gain a superiority of the *French* and their allies, both in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*: But if we should withdraw our assistance from the war at land, the *French* would every where have the superiority, in which case the *Dutch* would be obliged to accept of a neutrality upon any terms, the king of *Sardinia* would be obliged to do the same, the *Russians* would stay at home; and the house of *Austria* being thus deserted by all its allies, would be reduced to the

necessity of submitting to the house of *Bourbon*; so that the present emperor would become what the last would certainly have been, his most christian majesty's vicegerent upon the imperial throne. Suppose, Sir, that in the mean time we had made some conquests in *America*, would not our allies, out of resentment, as well as out of fear, resolve to join with the house of *Bourbon*, in forcing us to restore the conquests we had made, by treacherously deserting them? Could any power in *Europe* refuse to join the house of *Bourbon* against us? And in such circumstances it would be happy for us, should that house confine their ambition to a restitution of what we had taken from them.

I hope, Sir, I have now so clearly shewn the weakness of the arguments made use of by the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, and so distinctly pointed out the fatal consequences of the advice he gave us by way of conclusion, that no gentleman will approve of the former, or agree to our following the latter; but before I sit down, I must make some observations upon two other maxims, which the Hon. gentleman was pleased to favour us with. The first was, Sir, that as we are a trading nation, we ought not to supply the publick expence by taxes which affect our commerce or manufactures. So far do I approve of this maxim, that I could wish with all my heart, if it were possible, to see every port in the kingdom made a free port, that is to say, to have no customs or duties payable upon the importation or exportation of goods at any port in the kingdom. But is this possible, Sir? Money must be had some way or other for supporting our government; and no money can be had but by taxes of some kind or other. Those taxes must either be by way of land-tax, poll-tax, hearth-money, window-tax, or taxes upon consumption; and these last must be raised either

either by way of custom or excise. As to the land-tax, we know how difficult it was to get the parliament to consent to it at the time of the revolution, and how many frauds were made use of for concealing the true value of estates, tho' the country was then in so much danger, and the new government in such distress for money. We know what heart-burnings were raised by the tax called hearth-money in the reigns of *Charles* and *James II*: We know what distcontents were raised in king *William's* time by the poll-tax; and we know what a combustion was lately raised in this kingdom, by an attempt to raise the duties on tobacco and wines by way of excise: Therefore, if money be raised by taxes upon consumption, and those taxes levied by way of customs upon the importation of goods, it is not the fault of the government but the fault of the people, who will not submit to any other methods for raising money. Such taxes, I shall grant, affect in some measure our commerce and manufactures; but as the duties paid upon importation are mostly drawn back upon re-exportation, I believe, there is no country in the world where their commerce and manufactures are less affected by their customs or taxes than in this; and it must be allowed, that since the revolution, and especially since the accession of the present royal family, both our commerce and manufactures have been considerably eased by the laws made for freeing almost all sorts of goods from the payment of any duties upon exportation, except those sorts which we ought not to allow to be exported at all, or at least not without enhancing the price by a duty upon exportation.

Now, Sir, as to the other maxim the Hon. gentleman was pleased to impart to us, which was, that even in time of war we ought to raise as much money within the year as shall be necessary for answering the cur-

rent service of that year; I shall grant, that this ought to be done, if it be possible, but there are two reasons which may, and do often, render it impossible. In the first place, those who pay the taxes must subsist, as well as those who subsist by them: How can the former subsist but by the income of their estates, trade, or business, clear of all taxes? Now a war may become so heavy and expensive, that if we were to raise the whole necessary expence within the year, we should not leave enough for the subsistence of those who pay the taxes; and in such a case we must necessarily run in debt. The other reason, which often renders it necessary for a government to run in debt is this: All governments must have a regard not only to what the people are able to pay, but what they are willing to pay, and the manner in which they are willing to pay, without being provoked to a rebellion. This often makes it necessary for a government to run in debt, as well as to raise money for the publick service, in the most improper manner, especially when they are engaged in a war for preventing a remote danger; for as the people in general are not sensible of remote dangers, they are extremely unwilling to contribute a great deal out of their yearly income, towards preventing such dangers. Thus in the years 1689 and 1690, it was with some difficulty that the people were prevailed on to agree to a land-tax of *one or two shillings* in the pound, because by the extraordinary and sudden success of the revolution, the danger was removed from their own doors, tho' it is very certain, that if the king of *France* had succeeded in all his then views, particularly that of getting his son the *Dauphin* elected king of the *Romans*, he would have sent king *James* back upon us with such a force as we could not have resisted; and it is certain, that if king *James* had been then with a formidable army of

of *Papists* in any part of *England*, there where few *Protestants* in the kingdom, who would not have cheerfully parted with 18s. in the *pound* to have got rid of such an apparent danger.

Sir, it was this insensibility of the A people, and the danger of raising a general insurrection, which from this insensibility the government had just reason to apprehend: I say, it was this that forced the government at that time, and often since that time, not only to run in debt, but to contrive funds for that purpose, by increasing the customs or duties payable upon the importation of goods and merchandize; for if the government could then have ventured to propose, and the people had cheerfully submitted to pay a land-tax of 4s. in the *pound* annually towards the publick expence, and to have had their estates valued at the full and true value, it would neither have been necessary for our government to have run in debt, nor to have loaded our commerce with duties payable D upon importation; because such a land-tax would, I am convinced, have brought in at least *four* if not *five millions* yearly, and that, with the excises we had before or soon after submitted to, would have defrayed the whole yearly expence E we were at, either in that or the following war.

But, Sir, what does all this reasoning, or these wise maxims now signify? We are now engaged as principals in a land war, and we must go on with it till we can obtain F a safe and honourable peace, otherwise, as I have shewn, we shall bring inevitable destruction upon ourselves: We must now in time of war run in debt yearly; for without doing so, we can carry on no war, not even a naval war: And we must increase G that branch of the publick revenue, called the customs, as a security for that new debt; because, I believe, no minister will dare to propose in-

creasing either the land-tax, the window-tax, or the number of our excises; and as little will any minister dare to propose renewing either the poll-tax, or the tax called hearth-money.

To conclude, Sir, as we must continue the war by land as well as by sea: As we must for that purpose contract new debts: As we must establish a new fund for those new debts; and as I can think of no fund that will be less detrimental to our commerce, or occasion less discontent among the people, than what is now proposed, I think no gentleman who wishes the continuance of our present happy establishment, can oppose it; and therefore I shall most heartily agree to the motion made by my Hon. friend.

Decius Magius stood up next, and spoke to this effect:

Mr. President,
S I R,

I Believe, when gentlemen become D ministers of state, they fancy that their heads grow longer, and that they can foresee dangers, which none but themselves can form the least idea of. What may be the effect, in other countries, of a man's being made a minister of state, I do not know; but in this country I could never observe any alteration: Our ministers continue to be as much round-heads as ever they were before, and whatever they may pretend, when their fancy is prompted by their interest, we find by experience, that they can see no farther into futurity than most other men in the kingdom. Therefore, when we hear a minister, or the tool of a minister, talking of remote dangers, which the people are not sensible of, we should consider how his interest stands affected, in order to judge whether he may not from thence be prompted to frighten us with dangers which are imaginary; and if we examine

examine our late history by this rule, I believe, we shall find some weight in the arguments made use of for shewing, that in the wars both of king *William* and queen *Anne*, we engaged ourselves at land farther than was consistent with the true interest of this island. King *William* was led by his ambition, as well as by the interest of his native country, to be fond of putting himself at the head of a great army for pulling down the power, and curtailng the dominions of *France* upon the continent; therefore it was the interest of his ministers to induce this nation to contribute as far as we could, towards forming and maintaining that army. For this purpose the ambitious views of *France*, and the dangerous consequences of those views, were magnified to the highest pitch; but in my opinion, whatever were the views of the *French* when they entered *Germany* in 1688, the unexpected suddenness of the revolution in *England*, and the success of the imperial arms against the *Turks*, both in that and the following year, put an end to their views, and freed us from all danger of their being in a condition to assist king *James* with such a force as we could not resist.

After these events, Sir, the balance of power in *Europe*, and the liberties and religion of this kingdom, were so far from being in danger, that if proper care had been taken of *Ireland*, and the emperor had in the year 1689 or 1690 made peace with the *Turks*, a successful war might have been carried on against *France* at land, with very little of our assistance; and then we should have been left at liberty and in a condition to prosecute the war against them at sea and in *America*, by which alone we could reap any advantage to ourselves. But with respect to *Ireland*, Sir, it really seems to me, as if our new ministers here had a mind there should be a rebellion against them in *Ireland*, that their new master might,

from the forfeitures in that kingdom, have wherewithal to supply their wants and gratify their avarice; for tho' king *James* had retired to *France*, and the tranquillity of *England* was fully restored before *Christmas* 1688, yet no care was taken to send an army to reduce *Ireland*, which was then in the hands of the *Papists*, or to protect the *Protestants* in that kingdom, till the month of *August* following, when the duke of *Schomberg* set sail from *Chester*, but with so small an army, and so ill provided, that he was forced to remain upon the defensive the whole winter, so that the affair of *Ireland* became not only serious but dangerous; whereas, had an army of 10 or 15000 men been sent thither in *January* or *February*, 1688-9, it is probable, that the whole kingdom, *Papist* as well as *Protestant*, would have presently submitted to the new government.

Then, Sir, as to the emperor's making peace with the *Turks*, I was surprized to hear it said, that he could not at the time of the revolution make peace with them upon reasonable terms, when it is so well known, that in the years 1688 and 89, the *Turks* sued for peace, having sent ministers to *Vienna* for that purpose, and that the emperor might then have had better terms than he was afterwards forced to agree to in the year 1699; and the reason is plain, because in 1689 he was in possession of *Belgrade*, *Nissa*, and *Widdin*, all which he lost the very next campaign, and could never recover during the remaining part of the war. But as this nation had engaged so heartily in the war against *France*, he thought he might in a great measure trust the prosecution of that war to us, and therefore resolved to pursue the advantages he had obtained over the *Turks*; whereas, if we had made his concluding a peace with the *Turks* a condition of our engaging at all in the land war against *France*, the condition would have been accepted, and

and in that case the emperor and empire, with the *Dutch* and *Spaniards*, and a very little assistance from us, would have been a confederacy sufficient for carrying on the war at land with a probable view of success, especially as we could then have applied ourselves vigorously to the carrying on a naval war, and by that means could in a short time have put an entire stop to the *French* commerce, and dispossessed them of every foot of land in *America*.

I come now, Sir, to consider the war in queen *Anne's* time, and the cause of our engaging so deeply in carrying it on by land. At that time I shall grant, the power of *France* was, by the accession of *Spain*, become more formidable than ever it had been since the death of *Charles the Great*; and yet without us, a confederacy might, I think, have been formed sufficient for preventing its being in the power of the house of *Bourbon* to give law to the rest of *Europe*; but as the scheme of that war was formed before king *William's* death, the interest of our ministers was then the same as at the beginning of the former war; and as the duke of *Marlborough* governed the counsels of queen *Anne*, both his ambition and interest led him to approve of what had been done, and to pursue the scheme that had been concerted at the end of the preceding reign. This nation was again to be brought in to be the principal support of the land-war against *France*, and for this purpose we were again frightened with universal monarchy, popery, slavery, and the pretender, and such like hobgoblins.

When I say this, Sir, I do not mean to insinuate, that we ought not to have declared war against *France*, either at the time of the revolution, or at the beginning of queen *Anne's* reign. No, Sir: At both these periods we had sufficient provocation; and in a war against that nation, if carried on in a proper manner, that

is, by sea and in *America*, and conducted with wisdom and vigour, we shall always, I hope, have a good chance for gaining both honour and advantage; but for this purpose we have no occasion for any foreign alliance, or for any confederacy upon the continent of *Europe*; and therefore we ought never to be first in proposing or entering into such a confederacy, nor ought we to give the least hopes of our being at the principal expence in supporting such confederacy. This has been done, this may hereafter be done, but it never was, nor never will be done upon the principle of a true *British* interest: Some foreign interest, or some selfish interest in our ministers, must always be the cause of such a conduct; and when they dare not avow the true cause of their conduct, they will always pretend to see remote dangers, or disadvantages, which none but themselves can get the least glimpse of. Thus in queen *Anne's* time we were prevailed on to become the chief support of that war at land, without stipulating, as we ought to have done, the least satisfaction for our fellow *Protestants* in *Hungary*; for it is a mistake to say, that the emperor could not yield to their demands, without giving up his sovereignty; because they then ask'd no more than the queen of *Hungary* wisely granted them at the beginning of this war. Thus in the year 1725, *Don Carlos* was made the hobgoblin for frightening us into the treaty of *Hanover*; and thus we have been lately frightened with *French* universal monarchy, as the certain consequence of our refusing to defend those who have hitherto seemed to think themselves in no danger.

By what I can find, Sir, the imagination of our ministers seems to be as fruitful in hopes as it is in apprehensions: Next year, it seems, we are to be superior to the *French* both in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*: Next year we are to bang them heartily in both

both these places; nay, so heartily, that by the end of the next campaign, we shall be able to compel both them and the *Spaniards* to make us what concessions we please in *America*. These are hopes, Sir, which experience has taught me not to flatter myself with. Our armies upon paper have generally in the winter made a very fine appearance; but they have always fallen surprisingly short when they came to appear in the field. But, supposing that they should be next campaign superior in number to the *French*, it is not the first time that I have heard of a superior army's being beat by an inferior one, commanded by a good general. Again, supposing not only that our armies should be superior in number to the *French*, but that we should beat them both in *Italy* and the *Netherlands*, the fate of the war in queen *Anne's* time must teach us, that the *French* are not to be compelled to sue for peace by one unfortunate campaign; and I do not see how we can support another at the same expence. And lastly, supposing next campaign should be so unfortunate on the part of the *French* and *Spaniards*, as to force them to sue for peace, how can we be assured, that our peace-makers will ask any concessions for us in *America*? If we judge from experience in queen *Anne's* time, we must suppose, that they will not: I do not mean, Sir, those cursed peace-makers that concluded the war by the treaty of *Utrecht*, but those blessed ones who continued it by the treaty at *Gertruydenburg*; for by the latter there was not so much asked for as was granted by the former; and unless we do as we did in that war, unless we desert our allies, I am afraid, they will insist upon our asking so much for them, that they will leave us no room to ask any thing for ourselves: I wish they may not insist upon our restoring what we have got by the war, in order to procure some restitution for them; but this, I hope, no

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British minister will ever agree to.

In short, Sir, we have by some means or other brought ourselves into such unfortunate circumstances, that with regard to the war, I shall not pretend to say what we ought to do, or what we ought not to do; but with regard to the proposition now before us, I can say what we ought to do, and I will say we ought to reject it, let the consequences be what they will; because, if we agree to it, our case will soon become more desperate in time of peace than it is now in time of war. Whilst the war continues, we may not perhaps feel the fatal effects of the tax now proposed; because, by the superiority of our navy, the *French* will be prevented from rivalling us in any branch of our commerce; but the moment peace is restored, they will begin to rival us as they did before the war began, and by this tax they will be enabled to outdo us in every one. I am surprized to hear gentlemen say, that this consequence will be prevented by the duty's being drawn back upon re-exportation. Do not they consider, that the less stock in ready money is required to carry on any trade, the more our merchants may extend that trade; and that when high duties are paid upon the importation of any sort of goods, tho' those duties be paid back upon exportation, yet it requires a much larger stock of ready money to deal in those goods, than when no duties are payable upon importation? The many duties already payable upon importation are a great cramp to our trade, and prevents this island's being the magazine of the world, which it would be, if our commerce were not subject to this inconvenience; but this additional duty will put at most an entire stop to our merchants dealing in such goods as are to be imported here, in order to be afterwards exported to a foreign market.

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Another

Another disadvantage is, Sir, that it will enhance the price of such goods at all foreign markets; for tho' the duty be drawn back upon exportation, yet the merchant loses the use of his money whilst the goods lie in his warehouse here, and this he must make good by selling his goods at a dearer rate when he exports them to the foreign market. Suppose a merchant imports a thousand pounds worth of goods, and keeps them two years in his warehouse before he finds an opportunity to export them to advantage, if he paid no duty upon the importation, this parcel of goods would go to the foreign market with the additional charge of two years interest upon 1000*l.* only, which is 100 *l.* but by his paying this duty alone upon importation, which will amount to 50 *l.* his parcel of goods must go to the foreign market with the additional charge of two years interest upon 1050 *l.* which is 105 *l.*; and if a *French* merchant can sell such a parcel of goods for 1100 *l.* and he cannot sell his parcel under 1105 *l.* we may easily judge, which of them the buyer will chuse to deal with.

I know it may be said, Sir, that both these disadvantages may in many cases be prevented by giving bond for the duty; but this, I believe, is seldom done, and never can be often done, as long as we have any merchants of credit in the kingdom; for as the merchants save *ten per cent.* by paying down the duty, and as it is a great trouble both to him and his friends, besides the expence, to give bond for it, no merchant of any credit will give bond for the duty: Nay, it is enough to ruin any merchant's credit, to ask his friends to join with him in a bond for the duty; therefore neither of these disadvantages can by this method be prevented, and considering the high rate of *tobacco* in the book of rates, and the high duties already payable on *tobacco* even

of our own plantations, the last of these two disadvantages must ruin our foreign trade in *tobacco*, (which is now one of our chief exports to *France*) if ever that nation should come to rival us in the *tobacco* trade. This, Sir, I take particular notice of, because the *French* have now got large plantations of *tobacco* upon the river *Mississippi*, which they encourage as much as they can, and in which they produce the same sort of, *tobacco* produced by our planters in *Virginia*; so that their becoming our rivals in that trade, does not seem to be so remote a danger as what we are now, and have long been frightened with, of their becoming absolute masters of *Europe*, and by that means planting *popery* and the *pretender* in this island. They may perhaps succeed in planting *tobacco*; but, I think, they have no great chance for succeeding in this last sort of plantation.

Another branch of our commerce, Sir, which must be greatly affected, if not ruined, by this additional duty upon importation, is our *East-India* trade. Every gentleman, I believe, knows, that the great national advantage made by that trade, is by exporting our *East-India* goods to some of the foreign markets, or to our own colonies in the *West-Indies*: They are imported by the company, but they are exported by our merchants, who buy them at the company's sales, loaded with all the duties payable upon importation, which the buyers cannot draw back, till they enter those goods for exportation, and even then they receive only a debenture, which is not presently paid; and sometimes they are obliged to keep these goods in their own warehouses, perhaps, near a year, before they can find an opportunity to export them with any prospect of advantage; during all which time they must lie out of the money paid for the goods at the company's sale,

sale, and consequently the goods must go to a foreign market loaded with the interest of that whole sum; whereas, if no duties were payable upon importation, they would go to the foreign market loaded with the interest of the real value only. For example, Sir, I shall suppose that a lot of *East-India* goods, now sold for 1000 *l.* at the company's sale, would sell for 800 *l.* if not charged with any duties upon importation; and I shall suppose, that the whole 200 *l.* additional price now paid on account of duties, is drawn back upon exportation, yet this lot of goods must go to a foreign market loaded with a year's interest of this 200 *l.* more than it would have been loaded with, if no such duties had been payable upon importation; consequently the *English* merchant must at a foreign market insist upon having 10 *l.* more for this lot of goods, than a *French* or *Dutch* merchant may sell such a lot of goods for. This, Sir, is the case at present, but if the tax now proposed takes place, a lot of *East-India* goods which now sells for 1000 *l.* must then sell at 1050 *l.* and consequently the *English* merchant who keeps the lot a year in his warehouses, waiting for a foreign market, must at that market have 12 *l.* 10 *s.* more than a *French* or *Dutch* merchant may sell such a lot for; and from thence it is, I think, certain, that this new duty will absolutely ruin our *East-India* trade, so far at least as relates to the exportation of such goods; for no merchant will chuse to deal in that way, if he finds, he cannot venture to keep the goods by him, in order to watch an opportunity for exporting and selling them to advantage.

Thus we see, Sir, that even in cases where this duty is to be drawn back upon exportation, it will greatly injure our commerce; but there are many cases where it will be impossible to draw back the duty: This will

be the case with respect to most of our manufactures made up of foreign materials, or in the manufacturing of which any foreign materials are made use of. I know, Sir, that the chief foreign ingredients made use of in dying are free from all duties, and consequently will be free from this; but there are still many such ingredients that are subject to duties, and consequently will be subject to this, so that it will be a new blow to our woollen and silk manufactures. Then as to our manufactures of iron, steel, copper, brass, ivory, furs, and all sorts of foreign woods; it will in most cases be impossible for the exporters to intitle themselves to any drawback; and there are several foreign materials made use of in our manufacture of glass, which materials must pay this duty; but it will be impossible for the exporters of our glass manufactures to intitle themselves to any drawback. The same may be said with regard to soap, and several other things, which it would be too tedious to mention; so that, I am afraid, this tax may prove to be the finishing blow both to our commerce and manufactures.

This, Sir, is what we ought to be more afraid of, than we need be of *France's* becoming sole and absolute mistress of the continent of *Europe*; for if there were any reality in that danger, or any just ground for such a fear, we should see the princes and states upon the continent exerting themselves in another manner than they do at present, or ever have done, since the time this phantom first began to be made use of for running this nation in debt and loading it with taxes. What our ministers are to do, Sir: Whether they are to leave our allies upon the continent to take care of themselves, and confine our military operations to our proper element: Or whether they are to contrive some other method for raising money, in order to support the

war at land, is what I shall not take upon me to advise; but the method of raising money now proposed is neither what I can, nor ever will agree to.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

From the Daily Gazetteer, N^o. 305.

To the F O O L.

Dear COZ,

I Am going to give thee a short history of the antiquity of our family, and likewise a few thoughts on our habits and employment. I don't know but for some reasons we might claim kin to *Edward the Confessor*, the first who touch'd for the king's evil, and wrought many miracles of that kind, tho', perhaps, the patients might have been more effectually cured, if they had been sent to *Battersea* and cut for the simples. *Robert* duke of *Normandy* had, doubtless, some of our blood running in his veins, or he would not have suffer'd his brother *Henry* D to have gull'd him of his crown so foolishly.—*Henry* II. makes the next figure amongst our ancestors, in suffering himself to be bullied by such a paltry priest as *Becket*. The line was extinct in *Richard* I. but was reviv'd by king *John*, who makes a most illustrious figure in the annals of our family, in wisely surrendering his crown to the pope's legat.—*Henry* III. inherited many of his father's foolish qualities; but after his decease *Edward* I. arose, who was a stranger to our very name. This was a dark time for those of us who liv'd in those days; but this was made amends for in the reign of *Edward* II. who was certainly the prince of drivellers: But he was soon kick'd out, and *Edward* III. another bitter enemy to our race, placed on the throne, and, to the great grief and oppression of our brethren, he reign'd upwards of 50 years. However, as soon as his

head was laid, *Richard* II. a zealous protector of us, mounted the throne, and by his love and affection for our family, and his maxims of government, he fool'd himself out of his crown. We were in great

A disrepute in the reigns of *Henry* IV. and V. after whose dark days we were once again bless'd with another prince of our race, *Henry* VI. who, tho' possess'd of both the crowns of *England* and *France*, had not wit enough to keep either; wherefore the pope canoniz'd him for a fool.—

We were trampled under foot in the reigns of *Edward* IV. *Richard* III. *Henry* VII. *Henry* VIII. and *Edward* VI. but we began to hold up our heads again in *Mary's* time; tho' she being soon cut off, we endur'd a most violent

C persecution in the long reign of queen *Bess*.—However, at last, the *Solomon* of that age, *James* I. mounted the throne, to the great consolation of us and ours; so fond was this prince of us, and so careful of our interest, that he could not rest without some of our family's being near his person; nay, he fill'd the first posts in church and state with our near relations; and his whole administration, from first to last, was a continued proof of the affection he bore us.—*Charles* I.

E indeed, seem'd a little averse to us; but yet, if we judge of him by the maxims of government he pursued, we can't deny but he had some regard for us. But the usurper, *Cromwell*, banish'd us from court, city, and even out of the kingdom; in

F which state of captivity we remain'd till the glorious restoration; and when *Charles* II. return'd, how was the court crowded with our forefathers! No place of honour or profit but what was in our hands; no favour was to be obtain'd but by our intercession: In short, the number of our family increas'd to such a degree, that my lord *Rochester* thought it absolutely necessary to keep a register of every court, city and country fool,

fool, who made any figure; and one day his lordship took the liberty to insert in his register,—The king, a fool.—*James II.* would have been a nursing father to us, if his furious zeal, inspir'd by his furious priests, had not precipitated him to his ruin.

The history of our family since that time, is so well known, that I need not, and indeed dare not, carry it any farther.

Tho' our habit is describ'd by *Shakespear* to be a motly coat, yet, doubtless, our ancestors wore different habits according to the different times they liv'd in: Some robes of royalty, others mitres; others have carried the great seal; others wore long petticoats and slabber-bibs: In more modern times, we have been distinguish'd by stars and garters, lawn sleeves, coifs, regimentals, and *Joseph's* coats.—Many of us are known by the short cut of our coats, the enormous size of our hats, our effeminate behaviour, and many other tokens too tedious to mention. However, we most of us carry a family likeness about us.

The poet, above-mention'd, has fix'd our employment to counting the clock, and, doubtless, many of our ancestors were so engaged: But we must not imagine they had no other occupation; for, from the prime minister down to the *Merry Andrew*, each acted in his proper sphere; and antient as well as modern history informs us, that numbers of us have been employed in the first affairs in the kingdom. Who has not seen some or other of our family in the Ch—y, Ex—r, Ad—y, and elsewhere?—To whom were the convention and excise schemes to be imputed?—Who were the authors of the miscarriage in the *Mediterranean*, and the expensive land war that follow'd thereupon, but us and our friends?—And I heartily wish, that when the articles of the approaching peace are made more publick, we don't discover that some of our relations have been dabbling

there too. Who then that views the antiquity of our family, the grand posts we have fill'd, and still continue to fill, can help crying out, as in the play,

—O noble fool.

O worthy fool! *Motley's* the only wear.

O that I were a fool! I am ambitious of a motley coat.

Thine eternally,

SLABBER-BIB.

From the REMEMBRANCER,
September, 3.

AFTER observing the danger that threatens our trade from the *French* beginning to resume the advantages they had just been depriv'd of, and putting themselves in a better condition to defend them for the time to come, this writer goes on thus:

An *Emporium*, or national mart, is what some people hold as necessary for the circulation of trade, as the heart for the circulation of the blood. *London* is the *Emporium* of the *British* empire: It was there the *British* commerce took its rise: It is there that, by a diversity of channels, all the various branches of it empty and replenish themselves, as rivers in the ocean: And whenever it shall be found, that these alternate currents do not hold as full and free a course as they formerly did, it will be but fair to infer, That either some unnatural practice has been tried on the commercial system, or that the springs, which used to feed those currents, are dried up.

It is asserted by those, who are in a situation to be fully informed, that the trade of *London* has been upon the decline for some years past, and among the several causes assigned for it, two are said to be apparent and undeniable; namely, 1. That the high duties upon our importations, which are in their own nature so ruinous to trade, are unequally collected: And, 2. That a way has been found out to detach mercantile men from the mercantile interest; or,

in

in other words, not only to admit drones into the hive, but to give the whole direction of it into their hands.

In illustration of the first, it is scarce necessary to observe, that the *evil* of *smuggling* is wholly owing to high duties: Every body sees, that desperate men set the danger at defiance, for the sake of the profits: Every body is of opinion, that there is no way so effectual to remove it, as to remove the temptation: And every body wonders, that the same force which has been employed with so much success against the rebels of *Scotland*, has not been more successfully employed against the rebels of *Sussex*, &c. But then every body, perhaps, is not aware, that the same duties, which are so rigidly levied in the port of *London*, that it is scarce possible for any considerable fraud to be committed there, are not levied with the same rigour elsewhere: That the officers in the out ports are not kept under the same discipline as here: That there is a species of *importers* in many of those places, who are little better than *licensed smugglers*: That these half-smugglers, half-merchants, have most inviting opportunities, (which they seldom fail to use) so to manage matters with the officers, that sometimes goods are landed without any entry at all, and sometimes fraudulent entries are made, that the officer may seem to *do*, and the trader to *pay*, his duty: That in consequence of this collusion, the latter is able to supply the market cheaper than those who have no such scandalous *drawback* on their first cost, and the former levies contributions instead of the government which employs him: That this criminal intercourse is, in many places, carried on with so much the more security, because both officer and trader are in the same political interest, and under the same powerful protection: That as the one is often a leading man in the borough, and the other a tool of those who repre-

sent it, both look upon themselves as entitled to *pr-v-e* of *p-t*: And that, upon the whole, the same fraud which injures the revenue, and discourages the fair trader, also contributes to the ruin of the constitution.

And this being the case, it is no wonder, that numbers of traders, who looked out for the *nearest* way to get rich, have withdrawn themselves from *London*, and put in for a share of the benefits and advantages of the out-ports; that many of them, in the course of a few years, are become opulent enough to vie with the most opulent merchants of *London*; and that the retailers in their neighbourhood, instead of repairing to the *London* market, should furnish themselves at those which are nearer and cheaper.

But this is not all: For if this partiality in collecting the customs has already operated thus perniciously on the trade of *London*, the additional *five per cent.* lately imposed, will double and redouble that pernicious operation: And till the deficiency of these duties, in consequence of the declension of trade, and the multiplication of frauds, grows alarming to those who alone have power to punish them, it may possibly be in vain to call for prevention.

DECLARATION published at Amsterdam, relating to the change in the regency of that city. (See p. 384.)

HIS serene highness the prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*, hereditary stadtholder of this province, having been pleased to remit to the lords burgo-masters and regents of this city of *Amsterdam* his most honourable letter, wrote here the 6th instant, by which his said serene highness informed them, that he had made all his efforts for removing in the best manner, with all the discretion possible, and by the most proper methods he could invent, the dislike

dislike and murmurings of the good burghers and inhabitants against the lords-regents, and for reuniting and reconciling the minds of the lords-regents with those of the burghers and inhabitants; but his serene highness finding, to his great regret, that all those efforts had been fruitless, there remained no other step, in the present perplexed situation of affairs, and in order to prevent still much greater calamities, than to make use of the authority granted him by the resolution of the high and noble states of this province, of the 31st of August of the present year, as likewise of the offer of voluntary resignation made by the lords burgo-masters and counsellors, more amply set forth in the said resolution: In consequence of which, his serene highness has judged proper, that the 4 reigning burgo-masters, and 35 counsellors (one of the 36 being dead) shall be discharged from the regency and their oath, without however any prejudice to their honour and reputation, which his serene highness takes upon himself to defend; moreover declaring, that he shall be ever ready, if, against his hopes, necessity should require it, to afford the said discharged regents all the protection and security they can desire, for their persons, their families, and their effects. And, at the same time, it has pleased his serene highness, by virtue of the resolution abovementioned, to nominate for burgo-masters and counsellors, &c. [Here were expressed the names of the new regents] all conformable to the list sent by his serene highness to the grand bailiff of this city, with orders to receive the oaths of the said lords burgo-masters and counsellors, and instal them in their respective employs: All which has been executed, in exact conformity to the most respectable orders of his serene highness.

Done at Amsterdam, 7 Sept. 1748.

By order of the noble and venerable lords.

Signed, JACQUES VAN DE POLL.

Extract of a LETTER from Breslau,
August 27.

I Take this opportunity of sending you a melancholy journal of the mischiefs done here by the Locusts, which has been carefully collected, and upon the truth of which in every respect you may safely depend. On the 20th of this month an incredible multitude arrived at *Lamperdsdorff*, in the *Bernstadt*; there they formed in a column, and taking flight about noon, continued their passage for 4 hours over the forest of *Minchen*. These insects having passed the *Oder*, settled in the country about *Ohlau*, and after eating up every thing that was to be found at *Rothland* and *Beckeren*, they continued their passage again to *Ielsch*. On the 23d another swarm of these devouring creatures came from *Patschkau* to *Ober Schreibendorff*, where they fell upon two gardens, and ruined every thing that was in them. As they were a little straitned in their quarters, they lay one upon another in heaps, to the height of one's knee, and being driven from thence they eat up all the grass in the meadows, and even all the rushes and reeds about the village of *Deutsch Jackel*; and from thence they continued their flight to *Hoben Giersdorff*, where they destroyed several fields of buck-wheat. As yet we have no farther account of the excursions of this body. A third prodigious swarm passed in the evening of the 22d by *Zinckel*. On the 23d they fell about *Losdorff*, on the 24th they passed by *Schonbrun*, *Prieborn*, and *Siebenhuben*, and at length took up their quarters in the village of *Datzdorff*, where they lay one upon another a full quarter of a yard high, taking up a quarter of a league in length, and about half that space in breadth. All the fruits of the earth that are not got in, as well as the grass, reeds, and in short every green thing, is totally destroyed. They tried at first to drive them away

away with poles, but to no purpose. A length somebody very luckily thought of beating a drum, upon which they immediately took flight, but settled soon after upon the trees in the forest, from whence they were driven by the same means. They made their retreat by *Munsterberg*, and then passed thro' the county of *Glatz* into *Bohemia*, where they have committed dreadful devastations on the lands of count *Wallis*. These insects are about the length of one's finger, and of all colours, grey, green, yellow, black, red, and brown. Some people pretend to say, that each of these bands has a captain of a most enormous size; this is certain, that they leave behind them an intolerable stench. Some of the inhabitants of the county have observed, that they make holes in dry earth, about the depth of one's finger, where they lay their eggs; which the peasants are endeavouring to destroy, by double plowing their land. It is very remarkable, that the same evening they quitted *Lampersdorff*, 3 great swarms of winged ants passed by the same place, as if they had been in pursuit of them. Some people were foolish enough to endeavour to stop them, but as this drew the whole swarm upon them, they were quickly weary of that sort of diversion. (See a curious figure of the Locust, in our last, p. 342. And several accounts of them, p. 363, 372, 379.)

After the above account, the following cannot be thought unseasonable.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

NOVELTY in all things is apt to strike with double impulse on the human heart, and animate with an increase of life those secret springs, which are the principles of its actions. The judgments, with which an incensed God often visits the sins of a corrupt, degene-

rate world, are not exempted from this observation: Like the other events of life, if frequent and common, they become familiar to the mind, and therefore less capable of raising that awful sensibility, which is the soul of repentance; but, if extraordinary in their nature, and amazing in their operation, they kindle the passions, and often prove the blessed source of an amendment of life and conversation, in those, even in whom sin seem'd to have taken the deepest root, and shed its most baleful influence. I am not setting up for a moralist, nor is what I shall advance, concerning the present degeneracy of the age, the produce of a mind out of temper with the world, or the leisure amusement of an idle hour on an indifferent common topick. No, let every rational man but dispossess himself of prejudices and business, and apply to his own reason and conscience but one hour, and what a frightful scene will not open to his view? He'll find the man of the age divested of almost every characteristick of his nature, and striving to lose himself in the brute, in spite of his shape and divine origin: Let him trace him in his words and actions, he'll find him alike armed against his God and his fellow creature, equally rebellious to the duties of religion and the relative devoirs of a social being; fraud, deceit, and pleasure, fill up the span of life; God and our Redeemer are the last things that enter into his thought, unless it be to throw out some insolent pun, or daring blasphemy, against the purest religion that ever a nation was blest with; as if the tinsel merit of being thought a wit ought to be purchased at so dear a price as the hazard of damnation. Numberless other enormities are daily growing into fashion, and cry aloud for the exertion of the divine resentment. Mercy, indeed, doth yet withhold the sword of justice, but how long the Almighty will yet forbear,

he alone can tell. We have already had several forerunners of the calamities that await a hardened nation: A war of many years over almost all Europe; a mortality amongst the cattle; and the appearance of shoals of those devouring insects, which the scripture so emphatically calls the *Host of the Lord*, and with which the Almighty once visited the impious Egyptians. The mischief they have lately committed abroad, comes up to the height of what *Pharaoh* ever suffered from them; and tho' this nation has hitherto escaped the weight of this *new and extraordinary scourge*, yet as it is at hand, and our sins leave but little hope for mercy, let every man seriously recollect himself, search his heart, purge it from vanity and impiety, and learn at last, that one day in the house of the Lord is better than whole ages in the dwellings of the wicked.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

AS the restitution of Cape Breton is a point absolutely determin'd by the very preliminaries of peace, I desire you would publish the following computation (which I dare say does not exceed the truth) of what that island has cost us in the taking and keeping it to this time.

Money granted by parliament to re-imburse

	l.	s.	d.
Massachusetts-Bay —	183649	2	7
New Hampshire —	16355	13	4
Connecticut Province	28863	19	1
Rhode Island —	6332	12	10
James Gibson, Esq;	547	15	0
Total	235747	2	10½

To the charge of garison, stores, &c. are a moderate medium of 600000l. a year for 3 years since.

September, 1748.

To extraordinary expence of shipping in reducing of *Louisbourg*, and protecting the harbour ever since, suppose only (which I imagine is much too low, but not having so good authority here as in the other articles, B would not exceed)

150000 0 0

Total 565747 2 10½

The charge of transports, to bring off our soldiers, people, &c. I had like to have forgot; but if this, and other incidents, are only sufficient to make the gross sum

600000 0 0

This is three times as much as *Dunkirk* was sold for to France, by king *Charles II.* and since that prince is blamed for making a bad market, what must be said of those who give such an extravagant present?

I am, &c.

E To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R, Bath, Aug. 29, 1748.

AS we have now no monthly register, or other periodical collection, that gives a regular historical account of the proceedings in parliament, a great many gentlemen in this city and neighbourhood join with me in desiring that you would give us something in this way, which will oblige

Your constant reader,
And admirer, &c.

G

Being always ready to oblige our readers as far as lies in our power, we shall, in compliance with the above, give them the following summary,

F f f

mary, which we have collected from the best and most authentick accounts that could be procured.

A summary of the most important affairs that happened in the last session of parliament.

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1747, the parliament met at Westminster, according to his majesty's appointment and last prorogation; and as this was the first session of a new parliament, his majesty came to the house of peers, and directed the commons to chuse a speaker, and present him to his majesty for his approbation the Thursday following. The commons being returned to their house, unanimously chose the Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; for their speaker, and his majesty coming again to the house of peers, on the Thursday following, after having approved of their choice, made a most gracious speech from the throne, which the reader may see in our *Magazine* for last year, p. 515.

This speech was reported by the lord chancellor to the house of lords, as soon as his majesty had retired, and after being read by the clerk at the table, the substance of an address by way of answer was moved for; which being approved by the house, a committee was appointed to draw up an address in pursuance thereof, who retir'd immediately, and having drawn up an address, the same was agreed to by the house, and the lords with white staves directed to wait on his majesty, to know when he would be attended by that house with their address. Next day the said lords reported, that his majesty had appointed that day at two o'clock, and the lord chancellor with the house went accordingly and presented their address, which, with his majesty's most gracious answer, see in the said *Magazine*, p. 516.

When the commons returned to their house on the 12th, Mr. Speaker alone, and then the other members

present took the oaths, according to the laws made for that purpose. On the 13th and 14th, several other members did the same, so that they could enter upon no business till Monday the 16th, when, by way of opening the session, a bill for the more effectual preventing clandestine outlawries, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time; and after making the orders and agreeing to the resolutions usual at the beginning of a session, Mr. Speaker, reported his majesty's speech, whereupon the substance of an address by way of answer was moved for by Henry Legge, Esq; which was agreed to by the house, and a committee appointed to draw up an address according thereto, who made their report next day, and the address they had drawn up, with one amendment, was agreed to by the house *nemine contradicente*. Then it was ordered, that such members of the house as were of his majesty's privy-council, should humbly know his majesty's pleasure, when he would be attended by that house; and his majesty having appointed the 18th at 2 o'clock, Mr. Speaker with the house went accordingly to St. James's, and presented their address, which, with his majesty's most gracious answer, see in the said *Magazine*, p. 521.

As all petitions against undue elections or returns must be presented within 14 days after the election or return, or within the first 14 days of the next ensuing session of parliament, a great number of such petitions were presented within the first 14 days of this session, as usual at the beginning of every new parliament; and many of them were heard and determined during this session, of which the most remarkable were as follow, viz. The double return for the borough of Milborne-Port in Somersetshire, by which Michael Harvey and Jeffery French Esqrs. and Thomas Medlycott and Charles Churchbill Esqrs. were returned. This being a borough by prescription, according

according to the antient usage and custom thereof, there have always been in it *nine* capital bailiffs, who hold their respective offices by virtue of deputations granted by the proprietors of *nine* antient parcels of borough lands, two of whom preside yearly, by rotation, as head officers; and these two presiding capital bailiffs, may, if they please, (at a court-leet held in *October* yearly) appoint substitutes to execute the menial offices of the borough, who are called sub-bailiffs.

This borough discontinued sending members to parliament for many years, but was restored to its antient privileges in the 4th of king *Charles the First*, since which time it has continued to send two members to every parliament, and the sheriff's precept for chusing members is always directed to the bailiffs thereof. For several years after the borough was restored to its privileges, the two presiding capital bailiffs, when present, or one of them, when the other was absent, enjoyed the sole right of making the return to the sheriff's precept, that is to say, of returning the members, they thought legally chosen; but since the restoration these *nine* antient parcels of borough lands, having been all ingrossed, and become the property of two neighbouring gentlemen, by agreement between themselves, they or some of their friends were generally chosen and returned without opposition; and as it often happened, that neither of the capital presiding bailiffs were present, the return was often made by their substitutes or sub-bailiffs; but sometimes by the capital bailiff or bailiffs, and most frequently by the bailiffs and burgesses of the said borough.

This was the constitution and custom of the said borough at the time of the last election, when *Thomas Medlycott*, Esq; and *William Bishop*, were the presiding capital bailiffs, and one *Arthur Ansly* (said to be a

common day-labourer, and servant to the said *Thomas Medlycott*) was the sub-bailiff appointed by him the said *Tho. Medlycott*. The candidates were *Michael Harvey* and *Jeffery French* Esqrs. of one side, and the said *Thomas Medlycott* and *Charles Churchill*, Esqrs. of the other; and when the election was over, a return of the two former was made to the sheriff by the said *William Bishop*, which he accepted and annexed to his precept; but some days after, another return of the two latter was made to the sheriff by the said *Arthur Ansly*, which he likewise accepted and annexed to his precept, so that his writ was returned with a double return for the said borough, and which was the legal return was the question, and the only question that by order came to be determined on *Tuesday* the 1st of *December* last.

As to the return made by *William Bishop*, it was objected, 1st, That the sub-bailiffs, and not the capital bailiffs, were by the custom of that borough the returning officers; and 2dly, That the said *William Bishop* was not properly qualified to act, because he had not previously taken any oath of office.

To the first objection it was answered, That by the custom of the borough the sub-bailiffs never acted but in the absence, or by the orders or permission of their principals; and when either of the capital bailiffs were present, neither of the sub-bailiffs could act as a presiding officer, the capital bailiff present being then the sole presiding officer.

To the second objection it was answered, That *William Bishop* had taken all the oaths requisite by law, but that an oath of office was not requisite either by law, or the custom of that borough, as had been admitted by the said *Thomas Medlycott* himself.

Then as to the return made by *Arthur Ansly*, it was objected, 1st, That as he was only a sub-bailiff,

and both the capital presiding bailiffs not only present but acting as presiding officers, he could not act as a presiding officer in any affair whatsoever, much less in such a principal one as that of returning members to parliament; and 2dly, That the return made by the said *Arthur Ansty* was void, by virtue of a resolution of that house of the 2d of June, 1685, by which it was resolved, *That no mayor, bailiff, or other officer, to whom the precept ought to be directed, is capable of being elected to serve in parliament for the same borough of which he is mayor, bailiff or officer, at the time of the election:* And as the return made by the said *Arthur Ansty* must be supposed to be a return made by the said *Thomas Medlycott*, whose substitute and servant he was, according to the axiom in law, *Qui facit per alium, facit per se*; therefore by this resolution it ought to be void.

To the first objection it was answered, That by the custom of the borough, the sub-bailiffs were the only proper returning officers, consequently the return made by *Arthur Ansty* was the only legal return; and to the 2d it was answered, That if the axiom of law were to be applied to the elections for this borough, neither of the two proprietors of the nine antient parcels of borough lands could ever be chosen or returned as representatives for this borough, because both the capital and sub bailiffs are but their deputies; and as this would be inconsistent with common sense, as well as contrary to the custom of the borough, ever since the abovementioned resolution, it could not be supposed, that the house thereby intended to render the sub-bailiffs of this borough incapable of returning either their immediate principals, the capital bailiffs, or their remote principals, the proprietors of these antient parcels of borough lands.

Upon the whole, the house, after having spent two days in hearing counsel, reading former returns, &c. and examining witnesses, came to a resolution, *That the execution of the precept for electing burgessees to serve in parliament for the borough of Milborne-Port, and the making of the return thereof, are only in the two sub-bailiffs of the said borough, or in one sub-bailiff, if there are not two;* in consequence of which the clerk of the crown, by order, took off the file the return made by *William Bishop*, and the said *Thomas Medlycott* and *Charles Churchill*, Esqrs. became thereby the only sitting members.

The next contested election we shall take notice of, was that for *Wareham* in the county of *Dorset*, in which *John Pitt*, and *Robert Banks Hodgkinson*, Esqrs. were the petitioners, and *Henry Drax* and *Thomas Erle Drax*, Esqrs. were the sitting members. The hearing of this election came on *January* the 19th, and the question disputed was about the right of electing, which, according as it was stated by the petitioners, was to be only in the mayor and magistrates of the said borough, and in such of the inhabitants of the same as pay scot and lot, and in the freeholders of lands or tenements there, who have been, *bona fide*, to their own use in the actual occupation, or in the receipt of the rents and profits, of such lands or tenements, for the space of one whole year next before the election; except the same came to such freeholders, by descent, devise, marriage, marriage-settlement, or promotion to some benefice in the church.

On the other hand, the right of electing, according as it was stated by the sitting members, was to be in the mayor and magistrates of the said borough, and in such of the inhabitants there as pay scot and lot, and in all the freeholders of the same.

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On the part of the petitioners several witnesses were examined, and a petition of George Pitt, Esq; in the year 1722, complaining of an undue election and return for the said borough, was read; in order to prove the right of electing to be as they had stated it: And on the part of the sitting members several witnesses were examined for proving the right of electing to be as stated by them; and besides two journals of the house were read, one of the 15th of June, 1661, and another of the 22d of December, 1690, from which it appeared, *That it had been twice resolved by the house, that the right of electing was in the mayor, magistrates, inhabitants that paid scot and lot, and in the freeholders of the said borough.* (Without any limitation as to the freeholders having been in possession for a twelve-month preceding.)

From these journals the sitting members argued, that every man who was a freeholder in the said borough had a right to vote at the last election, even supposing he had not bought or entered upon his freehold till the day before the election; and that the house could not now from any proof of a contrary custom determine otherwise, because of the act of the second year of his present majesty, which expressly enacts, *That such votes shall be deemed to be legal, which have been so declared by the last determination in the house of commons, which determination concerning any county, shire, city, borough, cinque-port, or place, shall be final to all intents and purposes, any usage to the contrary notwithstanding.* Nay, they argued, that the petitioners ought not to have been admitted to offer any evidence for proving, that by the custom in this borough the right of voting had been confined to those freeholders, that had been in possession of their freeholds for the space of one whole year next before the election; because, by the standing order of the

house, made the 16th of January, 1735-6, *the counsel at the bar, or before the committee of privileges and elections, are to be restrained from offering evidence touching the legality of votes for members to serve in parliament for any county, shire, city, borough, cinque-port, or place, contrary to the last determination of the house of commons.*

It was answered, That neither in the year 1661, nor in the year 1690, there had been any question before the house, whether all the freeholders of this borough had a right to vote at elections, or such only as had been in possession of their freeholds for the space of a year next before the election; therefore this was a question that still remained to be determined; and if by the custom of the borough, the right of voting had been confined to those freeholders only that had been so long in possession, it was a right custom, which ought now to be confirmed and established by their determination; for that the custom was a right custom, the whole legislature had agreed, by making a standing law, in the 10th of queen Anne, for establishing it in every county and shire within Great Britain.

It was reply'd, That if there had been any such custom before the year 1661 or 1690, it is almost impossible to suppose, that some one of the contending parties would not have found his advantage in it, and if any one had, it is equally impossible to suppose, that he would not have taken that advantage, by which the question would then have been particularly, instead of being only generally determined; consequently it must be concluded, that there was no such custom at either of those times; and no man's right can be taken from him by any custom that is not immemorial. But supposing there had then been such a custom, the determination of the then house of

of commons being general as to all freeholders, and that determination declared by act of parliament to be final, any usage to the contrary notwithstanding, the custom must be supposed to have been abrogated by this determination and act of parliament, and, whether right or wrong, could not upon that occasion be re-established, nor could the rectitude of the custom come then under their consideration, because they were not upon that occasion acting in their legislative, but in their judicative capacity.

How the proof of this custom stood cannot be related, because it was contradictory, and consequently depended on the credibility of the witnesses; but upon the whole, the house, by their resolution confirmed the right of voting as stated by the petitioners, and the farther hearing being adjourned to the 21st, the petitioners proceeded to disqualify several persons who voted for the sitting members, on account of their not having been a year in possession, or not *bona fide* and to their own use in possession; after which the hearing was adjourned to the 26th, when the counsel for the sitting members acquainted the house, that the right of electing having been determined otherwise than they expected, they were not able to make a proper defence, unless the house would indulge them with further time, which they requested; but this being refused, they informed the house, that the sitting members had resolved to give the house no farther trouble; whereupon the petitioners were declared duly elected, and the return amended accordingly.

Tuesday, February the 2d, came on the hearing of the matter of the petition of *James Mainwaring, jun.* Esq; and the petition of several persons whose names were thereunto subscribed, complaining of an undue election and return for the city of *Chester*; and as their complaint was

singly against the election of *Philip Henry Warburton, Esq*; he alone appeared by his counsel in defence of his election. Here likewise the dispute was about the right of electing, which by the petitioners was stated to be only in such citizens of the said city, as are inhabitants within the same, or the liberties thereof, and admitted to their freedom by birth or servitude, and not receiving alms, or any publick charity: Whereas by the sitting member the right of electing was stated to be in the freemen of the said city in general.

The petitioners produced the original charter granted to this city by king *Henry VII.* and a confirmation thereof by queen *Elizabeth's* letters patent, from both which it appeared, that the right of electing the mayor, and several other officers of the said city, was by the said charter vested in the citizens commorant within the said city; and that commorant citizens only were eligible into those offices; and tho' it appeared that numbers of persons had been admitted freemen of this city by purchase, or gratis, without being intitled to their admission by birth or servitude, yet it was proved by some witnesses, that antiently such citizens only had enjoyed the right to vote at elections of parliament-men, as were intitled to their freedom by birth or servitude, and were at the time of the election inhabitants within the said city, or liberties thereof.

On the other hand the sitting member shewed, from the resolutions of that house, so far back as the 2d of *William and Mary*, that other freemen had voted at elections; and having produced several polls taken at elections of parliament-men for the said city, he proposed to prove, that many of the persons who voted at each of the said elections, were not commorant in the said city when they

they voted; but the same was admitted by the petitioners. Then he proposed to prove, 1st, That several honorary and non-resident freemen had been elected into the offices of mayor and sheriffs, and had voted at the elections of mayors and sheriffs. 2dly, That honorary freemen had exercised trades within the said city. 3dly, That freemen who had purchased their freedom, were exempted from the payment of toll, as well as other freemen; but the whole was admitted by the petitioners.

However, as these customs were contrary to their original charter, the house resolved, *That the right of electing citizens to serve in parliament, for the city of Chester, is in the mayor, aldermen and common-council of the said city, and in such of the freemen of the said city, not receiving alms, as shall have been commorants within the same, or the liberties thereof, for the space of one whole year, next before the election.*

Tho' this determination was in favour of the petitioners, yet as soon as they had obtained it, they declared, they would give the house no farther trouble, and consequently it was resolved, *nem. con.* that Philip Henry Warburton, Esq; was duly elected.

And on Thursday, February 11th, came on the hearing of the controverted election for the city of Worcester, in which Robert Tracy, Esq; was the petitioner, and the sitting member, whose election was complained of, was Thomas Geers Winford, Esq; Here also the right of electing was disputed; for the petitioner stated it to be in the citizens of the said city, not receiving alms, and admitted to their freedom by birth or servitude, or by redemption in order to trade within the said city; and the said sitting member stated it to be in the freemen of the said city not receiving alms.

For proving the right of electing to be as stated by the petitioner, the

original charter granted to this city by king Henry III. in the 11th year of his reign, was produced, whereby it appeared, that all persons who were not free of the mercatry of the said city, were restrained from exercising any trade within the same, or the suburbs thereof, unless with the consent of the citizens; and it was proved, that no entries of the admission of honorary freemen appear in the books of the said corporation, before the year 1639; and that afterwards, when any such were admitted, it was under several restrictions.

Of the other side the sitting member endeavoured to prove by one witness, that all freemen had a right to vote at elections of parliament-men for the said city; but this proof not being sufficient, and the custom of admitting honorary freemen having been so lately introduced, the house resolved, *That the right of electing citizens to serve in parliament, for the city of Worcester is in the citizens of the said city, not receiving alms, and admitted to their freedom by birth or servitude, or by redemption in order to trade within the said city.*

Upon this the sitting member stood up in his place and acquainted the house, that according to this resolution, he could not make out a majority of votes, therefore he would give the house no farther trouble; whereupon Robert Tracy, Esq; was declared duly elected, and the return amended accordingly.

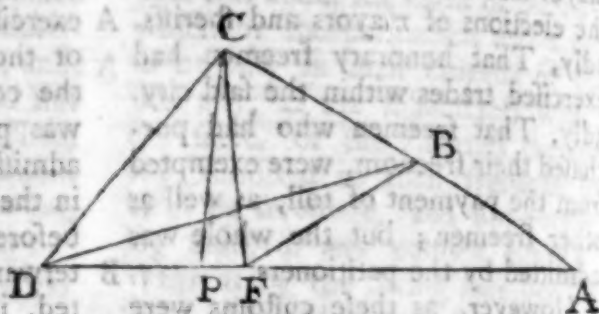
As to the other controverted elections which where last session determined, no point of a publick nature was disputed or determined in any of them, the only question being, which of the candidates had the majority of legal votes; therefore we shall give no particular account of any of them, but refer to the alterations in the list of parliament; which alterations the reader will find in our Magazine for February, p. 90, and that for May last, p. 234.

[To be continued.]

Solution

Solution to the Question in SURVEYING. (See Mag. for July last, p. 322.)
Ac, Rd, P.

GIVEN $CA=b=13$ Chains, Area= $5-1-39=54.9375$ Square Chains, the Angle $CDB=34^{\circ} 15'$; draw FB , which, by the Question is equal to $CF=DF$: Then (by 20 E. 3.) the $\angle CFB=68^{\circ} 30'$, and $\angle FCB=\angle FCA=55^{\circ} 45'$; make CP perpendicular to DA , and put p and q =natural Sine and Cosine of $55^{\circ} 45'$, x and y that of the $\angle A$, and $r=CF=DF$. Then by Trigonometry $py+qx=\text{Sine } \angle CFD$, and as



$x:r::py+qx:b::bx=py$ (CF)

$+qx$, and as $x:r::p:\frac{rp}{x}=FA$, then $(DF+FA)r+\frac{rp}{x}=DA$; and as t

(Rad.): $b::x:bx=CP$, then $(CP \times DA) \frac{bx \times r + \frac{rp}{x}}{x} = 2a :: r = \frac{2a}{bx \times bp}$, and

$\frac{bx}{r} = \frac{bx \times bp + bp}{2a} = py + qx$: But $y = \sqrt{1-xx} :: \frac{bx \times bx + bp}{2a} = p\sqrt{1-xx} + qx$,

by Transposition and Division $\frac{b^2}{2ap}x^2 + \frac{b^2}{2a}x - \frac{q}{p}x = \sqrt{1-xx}$: which being put

into Numbers, and solved, gives $x=4915098$, the natural Sine of $29^{\circ} 26' 23''$

and $r = \frac{2a}{bx \times bp} = 6.4122041$, then $r + \frac{rp}{x} = DA = 17.1958382$ and $bx = CP$

$= 6.3896274$, and the Side DC (by Plain Trigonometry) $= 8.6803$.
Tewit, Somersetshire,
Aug. 22, 1748.

W. W. D. Cripple Gauger.

From the Westminster Journal, Sept. 10.

Mr. Touchit,

FOR goodness sake be not so gloomy and serious upon the prospect of our affairs. You acknowledge a peace to be a great blessing, provided (as you and such as you always add) it be a safe and honourable one. Well then, who told you, beforehand, that this peace will not be safe and honourable? Certainly the negotiation of it has been in very honourable hands: Why then should you doubt of its safety?

As to what we may guess at present of the conditions, it amounts to no more, with respect to us, than that we are to give up Cape Breton and Rattan; that the French, in return, are to restore Fort St. George to our East-India company; that

our disputes with Spain are once more to be left with commissaries, as they were before the war; and that with respect to future trade, and the increase of naval power, all parties are to do the best they can for themselves. Now that all this is dealing quite upon honour, I find it not difficult to demonstrate: And I shall drop a hint or two to prove, that, in one sense of the word, it is dealing safely also.

Can any person living act more upon honour than he, who having in his hands a certain security for the performance of a contract, generously and voluntarily gives it up, and in lieu of it takes only a verbal promise? And this honour is the more conspicuous at present, if we consider that the French and Spaniards, when we have trusted them formerly in a less degree, did not always

always answer our expectation, with regard to the punctuality on their part; it is therefore indisputably a most high strain of honour to trust them again under the like circumstances.

As to the restoration of Fort St. George, it is mighty kind of the French that they will consent to make it: But is it not, on the other hand, extremely honourable of us, that we will take no advantage of all that may be conquered, within the time limited, by the admirals Griffin and Boscawen, but restore *that* likewise, in the lump, at the end of the said limited time?

The trade, both of France and Spain, was certainly very much at our mercy before the signature of preliminaries, and some of our naval commanders were going on in such a course, as must in a short time have made it *no trade at all*. The consequence of this would undeniably have been, that our own trade must have increased almost in proportion as the trade of those kingdoms decreased. How honourable than was it, in such a state of affairs, to hold our hands, and permit them to keep the little they had left, and put in their hands all the means they could desire, to extend it more than ever?

And as to their naval power, it was universally so shattered and broken, and ours in general so great and flourishing, that a proof of more *disinterested honour* could not be exhibited than this, *viz.* That we allow them to repair and augment it with all convenient speed, not only by the native workmen in their own ports, but by employing those of other nations, even ours, and purchasing from every part of Europe ships ready built and rigg'd for their purpose.—So much for honour.

Safety is a word that has various meanings. We call him a *safe* man, who is careful of his substance, and will not part with a penny which he can by any means keep. According to this interpretation, I conceive the peace will be very *safe* as well as honourable.

Cape Breton, in the three years we have had it, has cost God knows what for men, artillery, stores, ships to lie in the harbour, government, and other expensive articles. (See p. 409.) For Rattan, which is an affair of much smaller concern, I believe, 10,000 l. a year has been given. But by restoring those places both sums will be saved to the publick, which is an undeniable proof of the *safety* of this peace; and by the same rule, it will be extremely *safe* for the nation to part with Placentia and Annapolis likewise, since we have a new burthen laid on us every winter for their support: And much more *safe* would it still be to deliver up Gibraltar and Port

September, 1748.

Maben, without accepting of any chargeable equivalent, on the coast of Barbary or elsewhere;—in proportion as the expences of keeping Gibraltar and Port Mahon are greater than those of keeping Placentia and Annapolis.

As to the other branch of *safety*, that of our commerce hereafter, I do not think myself obliged to take it under consideration: For why should this affair, Mr. Touchet, give you or I more concern than it gives our betters? Yet I cannot help asking, since we are upon terms of honour, whether we may not as *safely* trust to the honour of France and Spain for our trade in the Mediterranean, as for our fishery, or for our navigation in the West-Indian seas?

Your humble servant,
HONORIFICO.

REMEMBRANCE, September 10.

THIS paper is a sequel to the former (p. 405) wherein the writer treats of the second cause of the declension of trade in the port of London, *viz.* That a way has been found out to detach mercantile men from the mercantile interest, &c.

He first observes, That when the demands, or, as they were then called, the necessities of government, first began to rise so high, that the ministers, who made those demands, did not think it safe for themselves to raise such supplies within the year, as were sufficient to answer them, but rather chose to double the burthen gradually, and imperceptibly, by a process of mortgage and anticipation, so little were the people in general aware of the consequences of a national debt, that the rise and progress of it were scarce attended to then, and since has scarce been touched upon by any of our general historians.

In like manner, so little were they aware of the inconveniencies which might arise, either to trade, or to the constitution, from companies, trading, or pretending to trade, on joint stocks, under the authority of an exclusive charter, that, alike during the great contest which held thro' so many years of K. William's reign, to take the East-India trade out of the direction of *tories*, and transfer it to the *whigs*; and during that which the project of establishing a national bank gave rise to, they rather attended to the issue, as a matter of curiosity and amusement, than as to what fundamentally affected the weal or woe of the republick.

At the time when this great, but insensible change was made in the habit of the body-politick, there were but two ways of employing money; namely, in trade and usury: Of these, the first, as it deservedly ought, was held honourable; and the last,

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last, if extended beyond the pale of the law, as deservedly infamous. The usurer's walk was always under cover; it was frequented by none but the prodigal and the wretched; and where they repaired for assistance, they met with ruin. The trader, on the contrary, lived in the sunshine: His dealings were open; his character was a pledge for his fortune: The intercourse between him and the labourer and manufacturer, was profitable to both; and every acquisition he made, was an acquisition to the publick.

It followed, that while such was the condition of the commonwealth, the rotation of property was similar to it. The wealthy merchant succeeded by purchase, to the estate which the lavish heir had squander'd; and thus a great part of the money, sav'd by the landholder, as portions for younger sons, returned into trade; and, if properly managed, made way for the establishment of a new family.

But when it was discovered, that under a military dispensation, adventures in trade continu'd no longer on an equal footing: That the risque was greater, and the profits less: That while the *French*, as well as the *Dutch*, were our rivals at every foreign market, they interrupted our navigation, and made prize of our ships: That the general application of power regarded more the views and interests of other states, than our own: And that, in short, abundantly more was to be got, with abundantly more security, by discounting tallies, any preying on the publick necessities, than the richest vein of commerce in the universe, almost every man, who could, made it his business to draw his stock out of trade, and dispose of it in the funds: The consequence of which was, that the whole city seemed converted into a corporation of brokers and usurers; and that which the law held criminal, when practis'd upon individuals, was not only held innocent, but meritorious, when practis'd on the commonwealth; the state of which exactly resembled that of an encumber'd, but rich man, in great distress for ready money, yet able to pay large premiums and interest, and give sufficient security; surrounded at once with bailiffs and extortioners, and utterly incapable of redeeming himself out of the talons of the first, without mortgaging all he was worth to the last.

Thus a new, but destructive species of commerce arose out of the ruins of the former: For no sooner was it discovered, that the funds (as the securities assign'd by parliament to the lenders, then first began to be called) were a marketable commodity, and that the price-current rose and fell, as the credit of the government wax'd and

wan'd, than *transferring* and *stock-jobbing* became a trade; and such *artifices of fraud* were found, as, to answer their own selfish purposes, could *lye* the government into credit one day, and out of credit the next, equally to the detriment of those they purchas'd of, and those they sold to.

A He afterwards says, It is evident, from every circumstance, that the most favourable thing which can be said of the trade carried on in the *funds*, is, That it serves to prevent a stagnation of that credit and opinion, on which their value at the market, in so great a measure, depends: And that, in every other regard, it is rather a national nuisance, than a national advantage.

B The same maxims (he says) have been ever since observed; and, in consequence of them, the money'd interest has been held in the same subserviency to that of the administration. If we cast our eyes on the trading companies, we find the directors acting under a direction superior to their own; the interest of the merchant sacrificed to that of the *jobber*; and the *bell-weather* contracting for the herd. If we cast our eyes on the magistracy, we find the same leaven prevailing in the lump; we find citizens turning courtiers, cringing at levees, procuring themselves *seats* in ———, and, instead of assisting, as they ought, to preserve and enlarge the traffick of the kingdom, assisting to traffick it away, for the sake of the lucrative share in some contract, some remittance, or some other consideration of the like nature. And, lastly, if we cast an eye over the general field of business, we shall find that of the *funds* to be the most thriving walk in it: That during the negotiations of our late loans, and all the various practices grafted upon them, the *locust-tribe* of *subscribers*, *brokers*, *ticket-mongers*, &c. considerably increased: And that numbers of persons laid down their former innocent, but hungry, callings, to take up these, as the readiest way to grow suddenly rich.

He concludes thus: If it depends on those at the *helm*, whether the trade of London, and that of the *out-ports*, should be put on the same footing, it depends, in a good degree, on ourselves, whether this *jobbing-craft* shall maintain the upper-hand it has been, so unfairly and impolitickly, suffered to take of our *national commerce*: For tho' it is but natural for all men to rush into the track which, however indirect, is the most profitable, there are few men who do not desire to stand fair in the opinion of the world, and in the foremost rank of their profession: If, therefore, we should draw a line between the posse of *stock-jobbers*, *contractors*, *remitters*, *licens'd money-lenders*,

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plers, &c. and the fair and upright exporters: If we should confine the reputable title of merchant to the latter, and admit of his verdict only in commercial matters, I cannot help concluding, agreeable to a favourable sentiment of mine, that so much unfilled reputation would be held an equivalent for so much ill-gotten wealth, and that very shame would do the work of virtue.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE interrogations of Mr. P. *Q.* p. 119, are, I think, pertinent and judicious; and his arguments, together with Mr. *Palin's*, p. 209, for the earth's mobility and rotundity tolerably cogent.

But then, if the earth does (besides her diurnal rotation upon her axis) move round the center of the sun in an orbit of 160,000,000 miles diameter, one should think, that the fixed stars would not always transit the meridian at the same distance from the vertex; but that, contrariwise, during one part of the year, they should recede from, and, during the other, approach towards it.

If 'tis said, That by the most accurate, and repeated observations, they have been found to vary their distances from the zenith, in the manner the earth's orbicular motion requires, I ask, how can the nicest, the most assiduous observers be certain of obtaining these deviations, which, they confess, arise but to seconds? Especially, when the most sagacious Sir *I. Newton* (*vide Principia, lib. 3. prop. 29*) has demonstrated, that both the axis of the earth is not perpetually parallel to itself (but that, in every annual revolution, it twice inclines towards the ecliptick, and as often returns to its former position) and also, that the equinoctial points go backwards yearly.

Besides, the earth's atmosphere varies, with respect to its altitude and density, and, consequently, has a different ability of refracting the rays of light, and varying the altitudes of the celestial bodies. Moreover, let there be consider'd the length of time required to make these observations, the casualties that may intervene, as also the promptness of a mind to believe that which he earnestly desires may be true. Not to mention, that several worthies were of a contrary opinion; among whom was the renowned Capt. *Halley* (*vide Leadbetter's astronomy, p. 15.*) and then what credence can be given to the parallax of the *magnus orbis*?

If then this parallax (*i. e.* the angle the diameter of the earth's orb wou'd appear

under to an eye perpendicular to the center thereof, at the distance of a fix'd star) be but a point, (or, no greater than the diameter of a fix'd star view'd from the earth) it unavoidably follows, that a fix'd star is as great as a sphere, whose diameter is equal to the diameter of the earth's orb: For equal right lines, view'd directly at equal distances, appear under equal angles. — Now, the proportion that such a sphere would have to our earth, may be easily had, thus: The distance of the sun from the earth is, to his semi-diameter, nearly, as the sine of 15' is to the sine of 89° 45', *i. e.* as unity to 229 fere: Therefore seeing spheres are to each other, as the cubes of their respective diameters, it follows, that the sun is but $\frac{1}{12008989}$ of a fix'd star.

The sun is (says Mr. *Palin*) 200,000 times bigger than the earth; therefore, such a sphere, or fix'd star, must be 2401797800000 times greater than the earth; which whoever asserts, his brains must have a rotatory motion upon the axis of implicit faith.

P. S. I should be obliged to Mr. *Palin*, if he would shew me, first, how, by astronomical calculation, the sun can be prov'd greater than the earth: If he had said, by observation, I should not have objected thereto. And, 2dly, Whether, what he asserts, p. 212, namely, "That the north star will be seen in the same station, notwithstanding the earth's rotatory motion," be not absolutely false; seeing, as Mr. P. *Q.* justly observes, p. 119, "That star is well known to make a circular revolution round the north pole, of 2° diameter."

I am your constant Reader,
PHILOSOPHER.

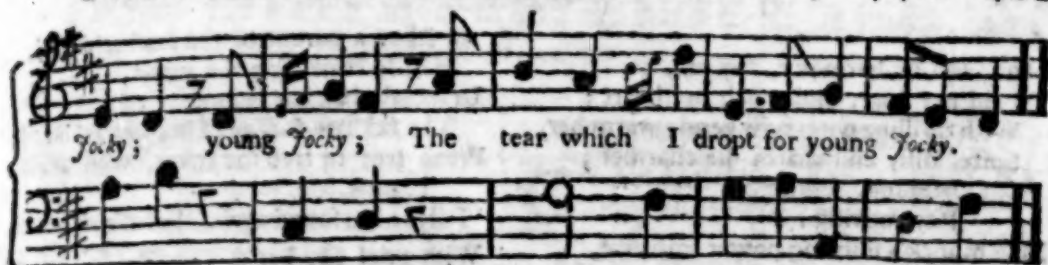
Extract from a speech made by the Indian warriors of the six nations, to the president and council in Philadelphia, on the 13th of Nov. last.

WHEN once we, the young warriors, engag'd, we put a great deal of fire under our kettle, and the kettle boiled high, and so it does still, that the Frenchmen's beads might soon be boiled. But when we look'd about us, to see how it was with the English kettle, we saw the fire was almost out, and that it hardly boiled at all; and that no Frenchmen's beads were like to be in it. This truly surprizes us, and we are come down on purpose to know the reason of it. How comes it to pass, that the English, who brought us into the war, will not fight themselves? This has not a good appearance; and therefore, we give you this firing of wampum, to hearten and encourage you, to desire you would put more fire under your kettle."

Moggy's Complaint of Jocky.
A New SONG.

On the Tay's verdant banks a fair maid lay reclin'd ; She wept to the
 oziers that cur'd to the wind, While echo to
 forrow, so faithiul and kind, Repea-ted her plaints for her
 Jocky ; her Jocky ; Repeated her plaints for her Jocky.
 Not the Nightingale's voice was more mournful and clear, When
 thus she be-gan, 'tis the los of my dear, That from eyes, once so
 sparkling, en-----forces the tear, The tear which I dropt for young

Jocky ;



The linnet his mate chuses out of the throng, [long,
And, when he has won her, sits all the day
Still proud of his conquest, repeating his
song :
Not so did inconstant young Jocky.

He swore, 'twas my beauty his heart
that had won, [the sun :
And his flame was as pure as the light of
But the maid that believes, is as surely
undone ;
For false and deceitful's young Jocky.

ON A CANDLE. An irregular ode.

1.
LIGHT of my solitude, I see
The emblem of my life in thee.
Time was when neither thou nor I were made;
And thou shalt be a smoke, and I a shade.
I see thy substance, short liv'd taper, waste;
And I, tho' unperceiv'd, decay as fast.
Those very moments whilst I think
are gone,
See the succeeding urge them on : [past.
Silent they also fly, and mingle with the

2.
They're gone, for ever gone, and now
Older am I, and shorter thou :
But since our loss can be retriev'd no more,
Let us well husband the remaining store :
Thy wasting flame, the fire, I see,
Attracts, and so does interest me.
The winds too rudely shock thy frame,
By me rough passions do the same :
But both are now forbidden here,
For I am calm, and thou art clear.
Say then, so swiftly down thy side,
Why does the unctuous current glide ?
The thievish spark, that shall no more
Shine falsely bright, it steals away thy store.

3.
That thievish spark in man, is love,
What mad disorders does it move ?
How does it on his vitals prey,
Soothe him by night, perplex by day,
Flatter, yet waste his very soul away ?

4.
But oh ! thy flame must quickly die,
In vain I heap up a supply
Of unctuous fuel, and in vain
I wou'd thy quiv'ring snuff sustain :
So when the human lamp shall fade,
By art and injuries decay'd,
Our hopes in art, and med'cine fail,
Nor art, nor med'cine, can avail
The man by time worn out, by na-
ture frail.

5.
Striv'st thou to brightness to attain ?
Alas ! thou must no longer burn,
Poor glimm'ring light ! 'tis past, adieu,
Lo ! thy example I pursue, [too,
For I, like thee, must fall, and be forgotten

6.
For e'er thy memory shall not last,
When these reflections once are past,
Thy form, thy flame, forgotten quite,
If lovely that, if this is bright,
In dismal darkness lost, and endless night.

7.
But oh ! may I (since such an end
Doth sure on mortal life attend)
Always enjoy an useful, bright,
And steady, tho' an humble light,
From passions, and from dulness free ;
Nor dimm'd by this, nor compos'd by those,
Softly may life approach its latest close ;
At length an easy dissolution find,
Gently expire, nor leave a stench behind.

ATTICUS.

WELWYN SPAW: A CANTATA.

The WORDS by Mr. N—h ; afterwards
set to MUSICK by Mr. W—e.

1.
HAND hither, friend, th' inspiring cup,
Fill nature's bounty freely up.
'Tis Lethe, sure !—'tis more !
I feel its friendly power ;
Forgot almost the pain
Of Celia's cold disdain ;
Dull heavy clouds of spleen give way,
The light'ned mind bounds free and gay.

2.
Each draught I inspiration quaff !
Parnassus cannot be far off.
'Tis Helicon, Apollo's Spring !
He's here, and hark !—he tunes his lyre,
* Or some blest son whom he'll inspire ;
While Cælia, with Minerva's mien,
And softness of the Paphian queen,
Advancing, fires my muse to sing.

Lend,

* Alluding to the gentleman who afterwards set it to musick.

3.
 Lend, son of harmony, thy art,
 To aid my song, and touch her heart;
 With thrilling notes now gently warm her,
 Softer still, and charm the charmer;
 Melting, soothing,
 Pity moving:
 May musick's softning power improve,
 And tune the fair one's soul to love.

4.
 See joy, and social mirth go round!
 The sprightly nymphs, th' enamour'd swains
 Make it exceed *Arcadia's* plains,
 While thus they trip the flow'ry ground:
 Health, harmony, and love uniting,
 All, all delightful, all-inviting.

5.
 By every swain, who blest shall prove,
 And find the sweet returns of love,
 By *Hymen* fixt a happy man,
 May votive offerings here be hung,
 The soothing tale, or melting song,
 To shew his passion here began.

On seeing Miss F—r—ke, at the Oxford
race.

WHEN *Nancy* on the course we view,
 Our souls are all desire;
 Each tender look our flames renew,
 Each smile creates a fire.
 Her cheeks, full blooming with the rose,
 Retain our longing eyes;
 The lily intermixing flows,
 And adds to love surprize.
 Throng'd numbers of admiring *beaus*
 Surround the fair one's carr;
 These strive with wit; with dressing those;
 All aim to gain the fair.
 The brilliant *belles*, with cost array'd,
 Her wond'rous charms confess,
 Of *Nature's* master-piece afraid,
 Retire, unpaint, undress.
 So when the sun gives birth to day
 By radiant beams of light,
 The twinkling stars their shine withdraw,
 And hide themselves in night.

J. H.

On Miss M—lly W—d, going to Oxford.

WHEN splendid *Phœbus*, monarch of
 the day,
 Having fulfill'd his stated time,
 Withdraws from us his friendly ray, [clime;
 To bless some distant, but more happy
 The fields, the woods, and groves, his
 loss deplore, [more.
 Their beauties vanish, and they please no
 Such is the loss, that *Banbury* sustains,
 While from it, charming M—lly flies,
 To lavish on *Oxenian* plains,
 Those matchless graces, she to us denies;
 Depriving us, when she departed hence,
 At once, of beauty, wit, and innocence.

As when a parent of the feather'd kind,
 Hastily traversing the wood,
 Unluckily has left behind
 The fav'rite darling of her tuneful brood;
 From tree to tree she roves, with anxious
 care,
 'Till she has found again, the little wanderer:
 With grief like her's, fair M—lly's loss we
 mourn,
 Impatient at her long delay,
 Till with the pleasure of her wish'd return,
 She glads our hearts, and crowns the
 happy day;
 Whose charms enliven ev'ry drooping sense,
 With their engaging force, and pleasing in-
 fluence.

May her good genius, (to whose special care
 It is ordain'd by fate's decrees
 Still to protect the virtuous fair,)
 With pleasure fill her days, her nights
 with peace;
 Till the indulgent gods, inclin'd to bless,
 Restoring her, renew our former happiness.

AN ÆNIGMA.

WHITER than swans, of silver hue,
 I am, and winter's daughter too;
 Less dense than ice, tho' not less cold;
 Mushrooms a firmer texture hold:
 At heat's approach I melt away,
 And a clear liquid stream display:
 When my first letter I resign,
 Men use me for the number nine;
 But if to me they *cor* apply,
 There's not a bird more black than I.

The Perplex'd LOVERS.

THOMAS loves *Mary* passing well,
 And *Mary* she loves *Harry*;
 Whilst *Harry* sighs for bonny *Bell*,
 But finds his love miscarry.
 For bonny *Bell* for *Thomas* burns,
 Tho' *Mary* flights his passion;
 So strangely freakish are the turns
 Of human inclination.
 As much as *Mary*, *Thomas* grieves;
 Proud *Hall* despises *Mary*;
 And all the flouts that *Bell* receives
 From *Tom*, she vents on *Harry*.
 Thus all, by turns, are woo'd and woo,
 No turtles can be truer;
 Each love the object they pursue,
 But hate the kind pursuer.
Molly gave *Hall* a wreath of flowers,
 Which he, in amorous folly,
 Consign'd to *Bell*, and, in few hours,
 It came again to *Molly*.
 If one of all the four has frown'd,
 You ne'er saw people grummer;
 If one has smil'd, it catches round,
 And all are in good humour.

That,

Then, lovers, from this lesson learn,
Throughout the *British* nation,
How much 'tis every one's concern
To smile a reformation:

And still, thro' life, pursue this rule,
Whatever object strikes you,
Behave with complaisance to all,
That she you love may like you.

As ANSWER to VERSES on *Miss*
W — l m — t.

WHAT snarling scribler, groping in
the dark,
What foe to beauty, durst at *W—l m—t* bark?
W—l m—t, the charming fair, whose brighter
ray

Excels the lustre of the rising day. [tongues,
Should heav'n indulgent grant a thousand
A throat of brass, and adamantine lungs;
Ev'n then no daring bard could justly paint
This more than mortal, this angelick saint.
For *Jove* alone, and hardly *Jove* can trace
Each virtue of her mind, each bloom of face.
From *Phæbe* chaste, she, chaster, bears the prize,
And *Maia*'s son in eloquence outvies.
Had unbrib'd *Paris* seen her conqu'ring
charms,

Her ever-rosy cheeks, and lily arms,
Without one moment's pause he'd strait
decree, [three.
That *W—l m—t* was much fairer than the
Proud *Heliconian* girls, could you incite
Your snarling priest such doggrel rhimes to
write? [divine,
Could envy's cancer gnaw your breasts
Because your beauties less than *W—l m—t*'s
shine? [spleen;
Proceed, ill-natur'd nine, and vent your
The more you fret, the more her virtue's
seen:

For, virtue press'd (as loaded palms arise)
From earth ascends, and soars above the
skies.

PROCRASTINATION.

PEACE should be sign'd, the *French* did
say,
Upon their *Patron Louis*' day.
St. *Louis* past, five months remov'd,
They shew their * *Louis* well below'd.
Still should they new illusions forge,
And give the happy day to *George*;
The diff'rence is a double quarter, † *tyr* †.
'Twixt *George* the king † and *George* the mar-
Thus ring eternally the changes,
Some saint or prince in order ranges;
And *France* from end to end may lurch
The calendars of court and church;
For, since our sinews now are slack,
Our fleets recall'd, our friends sent back,
What hinders but the still may sham us,
And put off peace till latter *Lammas* ‡?

* February 15. † October 30. ‡ April 23. § A festival which, like the
Greek calendar, never comes.

The P I P E.

Translated from the French, p. 375.

CHARMER of a lonesome hour!
Pipe enchanting! furnace bright!
Thou a clogged brain can'st scour,
And the heavy heart make light.
But, tobacco, lovely plant,
When I see thee, lost in air,
Swift as lightning shoot afloat,
I beheld life's picture fair.
I, like thee, a vital spark,
Fed by ashes, call to mind
That one day it must be dark,
Nought but ashes left behind.
Blushing I survey the chase,
While the smoke we both pursue,
I as eager in my race,
And as nimble full as you.

To a Lady's NEEDLE.

HOW! cruel needle, tell me how!
That hand, like ivory or snow,
Or those dear fingers smooth and white,
Offended thus, to raise thy spite,
Of which such flagrant marks are found,
In many a scratch, and many a wound?
Henceforth, her tender hand forbear,
Her harmless fingers, henceforth, spare;
Aft, if thou can'st, a nobler part,
And urge thy point against her heart;
That heart which, with even stones com-
par'd,
And crags and rocks, is still more hard;
Strike! subtle spear, and strike again!
There vent thy rage, and wreck thy spleen.
For could'st thou there inflict a wound,
The world would with thy fame resound;
That blood from thence thy point had dy'd,
Which *Cupid*'s keenest shafts defy'd.

A S O N G.

INTENT on *Plato*'s learned store,
I laugh'd at *Cupid*'s boasted pow'r;
Defy'd his bow and pointed darts,
With which he wounds unmanly hearts.

And dares the urchin then, I said,
The philosophick breast invade?
Can wisdom's shield defenceless prove
Against the rash assaults of love?

Alas! my quickly vanquish'd breast
Receiv'd the bold intruding guest;
For *Chloe*'s face, the other day,
I saw, and look'd my soul away.

My bosom burn'd; the frozen dame
Relentless view'd my growing flame;
'Twas mine to follow, her's to fly,
A *Daphne* she, and *Phæbus* I.

Love's

Love's gentle queen by pray'r I won,
She sooth'd her little angry son;
The god transfix'd my *Cloe's* breast,
The nymph was kind, the lover blest.

Ye sages! vain is all your art
To guard against the pow'ful dart;
The firmest breast to love will yield,
And weaker wisdom quit the field.

Occasion'd by Mr. Thomson's death.

Nobile si ingenium potuisset ludere fatum,
Carmina si mortis sistere tela trucid;
Tu *Parcas* certè rigidas, doctissime *Tomson*,
Flexisses numeris mellifluisque modis:
Mortuus at quamquam non totus in orbe
peribis,

Debita carminibus fama perire nequit;
Durabunt tempestates * per temporis ævum,
Unus & implexus finis utrisque manet.

*On the late Appearance of the LOCUSTS
amongst us.*

NON Deus iratus semper sua fulmina
vibrat,

Volvere non terras regna nefanda finit;
Non jubet igniferas nubes accendere gentes,
Non querit rapidi turbinis auxilium;
Maxima res minimæ sua jussa capessere
possunt,

Atque timenda Dei est parva locusta manu;
Hæc oras numero tetigit levioze Britannas,
Fertilibusque luem prole minatur agris;
Omnipotens! penitus vel perde vel aufer
ab Anglis,
Infestetque alios scæda locusta locos.

TRANSLATION of the foregoing.

GOD does not always punishments
display

On kingdoms, by a tyrant's powerful sway;
Nor sends his flame-wing'd thunder on
those towns, [frowns;

Which most deserve his most destructive
He don't all times by sulph'rous rain
destroy,

Nor sends an earthquake nations to annoy;
The smallest creature can his vengeance
vent, [sent.

E'en locusts cause destruction where they're
Of late small flights have reach'd the *British*
strands,

And menac'd pestilence from distant lands;
May heaven avert from us this dreadful
race, [place.

And let these locusts plague some other
N. T.

To the author of the Latin lines.

S I R,

The sense was yours of the poetick lays,
Be mine the censure, and be yours the praise.

N. T.

* Alluding to his Seasons.

The following lines were occasioned by the execution of one Bigs near Bath, for the murder of his wife, who was convicted by the deposition of his own son.

HOW hard my case! ah! hapless,
wretched boy!

Must I my father's life, alas! destroy?
But nature tells me so; and so I must,
If to my mother I will be but just.

That he, who gave me life, by me should
die,

It seems the height of curst impiety.
The child unworthy is of life or breath,
Who won't revenge his much-lov'd mo-
ther's death,

Kill'd by his father's hand, a cruel one!
Who kills his father, is a cruel son:

And such I am, who make my father die;
That I must do, truth and religion cry,
Join'd to a murder'd mother's sacred
memory.

The CONTRAST.

WHEN I see the bright nymph, who
my heart does intral,

When I view her soft eyes and her lan-
guishing air;

Her merit so great, my own merit so small,
It makes me adore, and it makes me
despair. [fools,

But when I consider, that she squanders on
All those treasures of beauty, with which
she is stor'd;

My fancy it damps, and my passion it cools,
And it makes me despise, what before I
ador'd. [despise;

Thus sometimes I despair, and sometimes I
I love, and I hate, but I never esteem;
The passion grows up, when I view her
bright eyes, [upon them.

Which my rivals destroy, when I look
How wisely does nature things so diff'rent
unite! [sound;

In such odd compositions our safety is
As the blood of the scorpion is a cure for
the bite; [beauty does wound.

So her folly makes whole, whom her

*On the PROSPECT of an approaching general
P E A C E.*

By J. TAPERELL.

COME, blessed bird of *Paradise*,

Where e're you sit and sing,
Strait to that happy land does rise

A rich and beauteous spring.
The griev'd and troubled heart you ease,

With sweet excess rejoice;
Discord, and want, and battles cease,

At thy angelick voice.

T H E

We have receiv'd the Pindarick Ode, and several mathematical questions and solutions.

The LOTTERY.

AT will, while fortune turns the wheel,
That life's a lottery, mankind feel.
All venture; few confess their gain;
For rich and poor alike complain.
The lover's mad, the miser's sour,
The concomb, all things in an hour.
The low repine; and for the high,
They're angry too, they know not why.
This single maxim saves the wife,
Content makes any lot a prize.

A WISH of a FRIEND.

A House near the church, in a good
wholesome air, [repair;
My soul to refresh, and my strength to
A spring of good water, and trees of good
fruit, [suit;
My health to preserve, and my palate to
A sober next neighbour i'th' morning to
greet; [meet,
O'er a book and a pipe in the even to
To part in good time, when the affairs of
the day [little to say;
We've talk'd o'er, like friends, and have
Then back to my household directly to go,
The duties to do, I to God and them owe;
And when that is done, in full hopes to be
blest,
In peace and in joy to lay down to my rest.
An hill at small distance, beneath it a
plain, [grain.
Adorn'd with a river, with pasture, and
Next morn, after pray'r, with a view of
such vale, [regale.
From the top of such hill, I my eyes wou'd
I'd have furniture plain, plain cloaths and
pain food, [what's good.
But still, of each kind, what's fresh and
A grove near at hand, to the which to
retire
In summer; in winter, to keep a good fire.
At home, a good wife, with good store of
sense, [of pence;
And such as brings with her some plenty
Well-born, and well-bred, to be healthy and
clean, [go plain.
And (if she thinks well on't) I'd have her
I'd not have her silly, and beautiful be,
When the beauty I view, the fool I shall
see, [will please me. }
The last will more plague, then the first
If children she gives, I'll therewith be
content, [repent, }
And, if she gives none, not of wedlock
Since oft they prove torments to those
they are sent. }
I'd not be so rich as my neighbours to ride;
And yet rich enough 'gainst my foes to
provide, [dling state
I shou'd always be pleas'd with that mid-
That keeps a man most from pride, envy
and hate.

September, 1748.

If great wealth I wish, 'tis to give away
more
To those that I know—not that beg at
the door; [of my store.
Tho' both, more or less, might receive
Some wine I cou'd wish, were I sure but to
find
The just stint, not to hurt my body or mind;
But if to that pass, to wrong either I come,
I'd avoid it abroad, and not drink it at
home.
As years come upon me, I then wou'd
retire,
To think on my past life, before I expire,
To reflect on my faults, my crimes to look
o'er,
My sins to repent, and ne'er to sin more.
There, in health, and in sense to make
my last will, [fulfil.
And appoint some good man the same to
Then to the poor swains to do what good
I can, [gain,
And use all fair means the great title to
When living, when dead, of an honest old
man. }
My last wishes are, rather long ill to lie,
Than at my decease be unsited to die.
For, who this short life in sharp pain
wou'dn't spend? [end.
When a better it gives, without pain, or
I wou'd by no means a gay funeral have, }
But wou'd fain all that mock solemnity wave,
And (if I cou'd) privately steal to my grave. }

*The instability of human perfections, extracted
from Mr. Harvey's meditations on the flower-
garden.*

1.
WHEN snows descend, and robe the
fields
In winter's bright array;
Touch'd by the sun, the lustre melts
And weeps itself away.

2.
When spring appears, when violets blow
And shed a rich perfume;
How soon the fragrance breathes its last!
How short-liv'd is the bloom!

3.
Fresh in the morn the summer rose,
Hangs wither'd ere 'tis noon;
We scarce enjoy the balmy gift,
But mourn the pleasure gone.

4.
With streaming fire, an ev'ning star
Streaks the autumnal skies;
It lights the blaze, then shoots away,
And in an instant dies.

5.
Such are the charms that flush the cheek,
And sparkle in the eye;
So from the face divinely fair,
The transient graces fly.

H h h

T H E

THE Monthly Chronologer.



Dinburgh, Aug. 29. Last Wednesday about three in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the town of *Hamilton*, in an office-house belonging to Mr. *Millar*, surgeon there, and burnt with great violence till 7 that evening; no less than 44 families were burnt out of their houses, a great number of whom saved nothing but their cloaths on their backs, and are reduced to beggary.

From the London Gazette, Aug. 30.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Sept. 4 N. S. Upon an article being inserted in the *Cologne Gazette*, in which it was said that a protest from the pretender's son had been formally deliver'd to the chief burgomaster of this town, and accepted by him, the earl of *Sandwich* and Sir *Thomas Robinson*, his *Britannick* majesty's ministers here, sent to the said burgomaster to enquire into the affair, who, thereupon, sent them the original journal of what had passed when the said protest was offer'd to the magistracy; by which it appear'd that they had not only refus'd registering, but even receiving that insolent and scandalous libel; and they have since written to the *Cologne Gazetteer*, acquainting him with the falshood of the facts inserted in his paper, and insisting that he should contradict it in form in his next *Gazette*.

Aug. 31, being the day appointed for the execution of 7 men who mutinied on board the *Old Noll* privateer, and who were tried and condemned some time ago, by a court martial, the boats belonging to each ship in commission in the harbour, went out to *Spithead* early in the morning, with a lieutenant and a file of musquetiers in each, and about ten o'clock the prisoners were brought upon the deck of the *Prince Henry*, to have their sentence executed; the blocks were reev'd, the halters about their necks, the death flag let fly, and the signal gun fired for their being drawn up, when to their unspeakable joy and surprize, their caps were pull'd from over their eyes, and they were informed, that they were reprieved. There were 10 others concern'd in the mutiny, who were sentenc'd to receive 300 lashes from ship to ship.

THURSDAY, September 1.

The 3 following malefactors were executed on *Bennenden-Heath* near *Maidstone*, according to their sentence at the assizes at *Recefter*, viz. *John Dodd* for coining, *William*

Potter, for smuggling, and *Thomas Foreman*, for the murder of his fellow-servant.

FRIDAY, 9.

The two following malefactors, who were capitally convicted at last *Kingston* assizes, were executed on *Kennington-Common*, viz. *James Lloyd*, a foot-soldier, for robbing Mr. *Gregory*, a carpenter, of *Little-Chelsea*, of a silver watch, and about 21. 10s. in money, as they were travelling together towards *Farnham* in *Surrey*; and *Edward Griffiths*, for breaking open Mr. *Winter's* house in *Blackman-Street*, *Southwark*, and stealing 30 l. in halfpence.

SATURDAY, 10.

This morning, his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* set out from *St. James's* for *Harwich*; from whence he sail'd for *Holland* the next day, and on the 13th arriv'd at the head-quarters of the allied army in *Flanders*. (See p. 380.)

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when the 13 following malefactors receiv'd sentence of death, viz. *John Lancaster*, for breaking open the dwelling-house of *John Austin*, and stealing 19 yards of velvet, the property of *John Powell*; *Thomas Cherly*, for stealing a mare, the property of *Henry Coxhead*, Esq; *Robert Flemman*, for a highway robbery at *Hampstead*; *John Roberts*, *Richard Goulston*, *John Armon* and *Catherine Davidson* for burglaries; *James Atkins* for a highway robbery; *Francis Andrews*, an outlaw'd smuggler; *William Jefferys*, otherwise *Jefferson*, and *Robert Cunningham*, for smuggling; *Thomas Thompson*, for stealing a mare; and *William Garner*, for a rape.

MONDAY, 12.

The drawing of the state lottery began at *Guildhall*.

TUESDAY 13.

The workmen finished the pulling down the scaffolding in *Westminster-Hall*, erected for the trials of the rebel lords, which was sold to a builder for 400 l. the perquisite of his grace the duke of *Arcester*, as lord great chamberlain of England.

WEDNESDAY, 14.

Richard Biggs, for the murder of of his wife, convicted chiefly on the evidence of his own son, a lad, (see the verses, p. 424) was executed on *Odd Down*, about a mile from *Bath*, in sight of the house where he liv'd, and was afterwards hung in chains. —The manner of murdering his wife appear'd very shocking, her head, breast,

arms,

arms, legs, and thighs, being cover'd all over with bruises and wounds, and her lower parts greatly swelled black; and after exercising this cruelty, he flung her dead body into the river near *Bath*.

THURSDAY, 15.

Was held a general court of the governor and company of the *Bank of England*, when a dividend of 2 1 half per cent. for interest and profits was agreed to for the half-year ending at *Michaelmas* next: The dividend warrants to be delivered, O.S. 17.

SATURDAY, 17.

Orders were given by the lords of the *Admiralty* for the immediate manning of six 20 gun ships, to cruize off the coasts of *Spain* and *Genoa*.

The following admirals were order'd to be in readiness to take upon them their commands, viz. *Sir Edward Hawke*, for the channel; *Sir Peter Warren*, for the *Mediterranean*; and admiral *Chambers*, for the *West-Indies*.

Several persons who retail spirituous liquors, by virtue of a 5*l*. licence, were convicted in the penalty of 10*l*. for suffering tipping within their houses, contrary to act of parliament; by which it is enacted, That if any compounder, rectifier, or distiller, shall suffer any tipping in their shops, houses, &c. they shall forfeit 10*l*. and the person found tipping shall be fined 40*l*. and in case of non-payment, be committed to the house of correction for one month.

WEDNESDAY, 28.

Edward Ironside and *Thomas Rawlinson*, Esqrs. aldermen, were sworn into the office of sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing, at *Guildhall*; and on Friday the 30th they were sworn in at *Westminster*. (See p. 283.)

THURSDAY 29.

Sir William Calvert, Knt. alderman of *Portoken* ward, was chosen lord mayor of *London* for the year ensuing.

Sentence against baron *Trenck*.

HER majesty the empress-queen of *Germany*, *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, has found it just to ordain, and ordains accordingly, upon the report that has been made to her of the process upon enquiry against baron *Trenck*, and the revision which she ordered of that process, that the said baron, on account of the great number of crimes he has committed, shall lose his regiment, and all his other employs in the military service, and that he shall be conducted to the fort of *Speilberg*, to be there detained during life in a close prison; that moreover he shall be obliged to make entire reparation for the excesses which he has committed in the kingdoms of *Hungary* and

Bohemia, after the losses of the injured parties have been fairly and clearly stated before commissaries named expressly for that purpose; as also, that he shall pay to *Anna Maria Gerstenbergerin*, a miller's daughter by him violated, and for the offence by him offered to her parents, 1000 florins by way of satisfaction; and in like manner that he shall deliver into the hands of the aulick council of war for the money extorted by him in the dutchy of *Silesia*, the sum of 15000 florins, to be employed in works of piety; and finally, that he shall pay the whole expence of his process. As to the rest, freedom shall be left to all and every one, who may think they have still any pretensions against the aforesaid baron *Trenck*, to make their complaints in the proper courts, and to all those who have already commenced actions against him, to prosecute their rights, and proceed to trial. The whole according to justice.

Signed,

MARIA THERESA.

There was a kind of supplement to the above sentence, being a declaration of the judges who revised the process, and importing in substance:

THAT by the sentence which was pronounced against him on the 29th of *August*, he saw what the justice of her imperial and royal majesty, directed by the advice of the first commissaries, as well as of those who had been charged with the revision of the process, had determined in his affair; and that among other things, he was condemned to end his days in the castle of *Speilberg*, in close confinement. That her imperial majesty had, however, consented to allow a ducat a day for his subsistence, to be paid by the chest of sequestration; that her majesty granted him leave also to have a servant, and the use of pen and paper, but with this condition, that he should not make a bad use of it, and that he should not send away any letters without having first communicated them to the commandant; that if he had the imprudence to abuse this favour, he must take the blame on himself, if they were oblig'd to treat him with more severity: And that as to his effects, they continued to be sequestered till the sums, which the sentence obliged him to make good, had been raised upon them, as likewise whatever else he should be obliged to pay, &c.

The Polite PHILOSOPHER.

WHEN gay *Petronius*, to correct the age,
Gave way, of old, to his satyrick rage;
H h h 2 This

This motley form he for his writings chose,
And checquer'd lighter verse with graver
prose.

When, with just malice, he design'd to show,
How far unbounded vice, at last, would go;
In prose we read the execrable tale,
And see the face of sin without a veil;
But when his soul by some soft theme in-
spir'd,

The aid of tuneful poetry requir'd;
His numbers with peculiar sweetness ran,
And in his easy verse we see the man.
Learn'd without pride, of taste correct, yet
free

Alike from niceness and from pedantry:
Careless of wealth, yet liking decent show;
In fine, by birth a wit, by trade a beau.
Freely he censur'd a licentious age,
And him I copy, tho' with chaster page;
Expose the evils in which brutes delight,
And shew how easy 'tis to be polite.
Exhort our erring youth to mend in time,
And lectures give for mem'ry's sake in
rhyme,
Teaching this art, to pass thro' life at ease,
Pleas'd in ourselves, while all around we
please.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

THOMAS Lowen, Esq; and eminent
merchant, to Miss *Pierston*, of *Crutched*
Friars.

Thomas Dawson, Esq; of *Bow*, to lady
Anne Chambers, relict of *Sir Humphry Cham-*
bers, Bart.

Thomas Lester, Esq; of *Gisburn-Park* in
Yorkshire, to Miss *Beatrice Hulton*, of *Hulton-*
Park in that county.

Henry Alcock, Esq; clerk to the hon. house
of commons in *Ireland*; to Miss *Jocelyn*,
sister to the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Newport*,
Lord Chancellor of that kingdom.

Hon. — *Byron*, Esq; brother to the
Lord *Byron*, to Miss *Trevanion*.

Thomas Gore, Esq; member for *Bedford*, to
Mrs. *Honeywood*.

Richard Eyre, Esq; lately arrived from
the *East-Indies*, to Mrs. *Clitberozze*.

Rev. Mr. *Edwards*, only son and heir
apparent of *Thomas Edwards*, of *Pontrey-*
Hall in *Montgomeryshire*, Esq; to Miss
Charlotte Mestyn, of *Kilken* in *Flintshire*, an
heiress.

Ambrose Dickens, Esq; to Miss *Abdy*, eldest
daughter of *Sir William Abdy*, Bart.

Storberd Abdy, Esq; second son of *Sir*
William Abdy, Bart. to Miss *Elixabeth*
Dickens.

— *Austin*, Esq; possess'd of a large
estate near *Winchester*, to Miss *Fletcher* of
Camberwell.

Henry Royleton, of *Richmond* in *Surrey*, Esq;
to Miss *Jane Phillips*, of *Camberwell*.

Mr. *Lane*, an eminent grocer of *St.*

John's-Street, to Miss *French*, daughter of
William French, of *Gratton* in *Suffolk*,
Esq;

The Lady of *Sir Edmund Barker*, of *Dur-*
ham, deliver'd of a son and heir.

Countess of *Salisbury*, of a son.

The Lady of — *Hickman*, Esq; of a
daughter.

The Lady of Mr. alderman *Ironside*, of
a son.

The Lady *Caroline Damer*, daughter of
the duke of *Dorset*, of a son.

The Lady of *Sir James Graham*, of a son
and heir.

Lady *Remney*, of a son.

DEATHS.

TORIN Rogers, Esq; an eminent convey-
ancer.

Sir Peter Vandeput, Bart. at *Mayence* in
Germany.

Sir James Somerville, Bart. in *Ireland*.

Hon. *Matthew Aylmer*, eldest son of the
Rt. Hon. the Lord *Aylmer*.

Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart. at his
seat at *Cumbermeer* in *Cheshire*. He is
succeeded by his brother, now *Sir Lynch*
Cotton, Bart.

Lady *Margaret Newland*, relict of *Sir*
Herbert Newland, Bart.

Rt. Rev. Dr. *Edmund Gibson*, lord bishop
of *London*, and dean of his majesty's chapel,
a worthy and pious prelate, in the 80th
year of his age. He was consecrated bishop
of *Lincoln* in 1715, in the room of Dr. *Wake*,
promoted to the see of *Canterbury*; and on
the death of Dr. *John Robinson*, was translated
to the see of *London*, in 1723. In the year
1713, he publish'd his famous *Codex Juris*
Ecclesiastici Anglicani. He died at *Bath*,
and was interr'd at *Fulham* near the remains
of his lady.

The Hon *Henrietta Maria Frederick*,
wife of *John Frederick*, Esq; barrister at
law.

Mrs. *Bracegirdle*, formerly a celebrated
actress.

Rev. Mr. *Marsden*, archdeacon of *Not-*
tingham.

The lady of *Thomas Benet*, Esq; daughter
of *Sir Thomas Wharton*, knight of the Bath,
and a near relation of the late duke of
Wharton.

William Bunbury, Esq; late one of the
masters of the bench of the Hon. society of
the *Inner-Temple*, descended from an antient
family in *Cheshire*, being uncle to the present
Rev. *Sir William Bunbury*, Bart.

Rev. Dr. *John Dry*, vicar of *St. Sepulchre's*,
London.

Francis Say, Esq; secretary to 5 succeeding
bishops of *Ely*, and principal librarian to
her late majesty.

Sir William Corbett, Bart. of *Adderly*, near
Drayton

Drayton in Shropshire, and member of parliament for Ludlow.

Capt. Robert Massey, formerly in the service of the East-India company.

Hon. Basil Cockran, brother to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dundonald.

Samuel Archer, Esq; formerly a very eminent merchant in the Spanish trade.

John Shipton, Esq; many years an eminent surgeon of this city.

Mr. Garret, one of the senior proctors of the court of arches in Doctors-Commons.

Dr. Phillips, an eminent physician among the quakers.

Sir Theodore Janssen, Bart. aged upwards of 90. He has left issue 5 sons (of whom Stephen Theodore Janssen, Esq; one of the representatives of this city, is one) and 3 daughters; and is succeeded by his eldest son Abraham, now Sir Abraham Janssen, Bart.

Rev. Mr. Stringer, one of the minor canons of Peterborough cathedral.

Mrs. Katherine Ratchiff, at Newcastle, aged 103.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. Hare, presented to the rectory of Hilton in Somersetshire.

James Benet, M. A. to the rectory of Thetford, in Suffolk.

Richard Thomas, M. A. to the vicarage of St. Clement's in Cornwall.

Mr. Newton, to the rectory of Hamworth, by the dean and chapter of Litchfield.

Dr. Wanley, made prebendary of the collegiate church of Southwell in Nottinghamshire; and Mr. Thomas, archdeacon of Nottingham.

Mr. John Thomas, presented to the rectory of Natgrove in Gloucestershire.

Joseph Hale, M. A. to the rectory of Hale in Kent.

Mr. Charles Shackerly, to the living of Horden in Wiltshire.

Mr. Joseph Arnold, to the vicarage of Benfield in Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Shipton, to the rectory of Munsden in Bucks.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

RICHARD Myddelton, Esq; of Chirk-Castle in Denbighshire, made lord lieutenant of that county.

Rt. Hon. William earl of Blessington, made one of his majesty's most hon. privy council in Ireland.

Mr. John Pye, chosen register to the corporation of the amicable insurance upon lives, in Serjeants-Inn.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS Beaven, of Melfham in Wilts, clothier.

Benjamin Legood, the elder, late of Bodney, in Norfolk, warrener.

Thomas Dollen, late of Taunton, in Somersetshire, cabinet-maker.

Thomas Davis, of St. Botolph, Aldgate, dealer.

Daniel Musgrave, late of Bristol, tanner.

Thomas Venden, now or late of Vaux-Hall, in Surrey, potter, and glass-seller.

Charles Yates, now or late of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, feltmaker and dealer.

John Hayward, of Lavenham in Suffolk, money-scrivener.

Robert Armstrong, of Swalewell, in the county of Durham, merchant.

Joseph Hill, of Goodman's-fields, merchant.

Richard Fisher, of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, distiller and tobacconist.

Robert Bolton, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, fellmonger.

John Amery the younger, of Wybunbury, in Cheshire, cheese-factor.

Henry Turner, heretofore of the city of Worcester, baker.

William Kell, late of Southwark, distiller.

At North Curry, near Taunton, Somersetshire, July 12, 1748, there was plough'd up an urn or pitcher, in which were contain'd several silver Roman coins, viz. of Gratianus, Valentinianus, Valens, Theodosius, Honorius, Arcadius, Constantinus, Constans, Julianus, and many others.

They are almost all of them of the same size, excepting one of Gratianus, with this inscription, D. N. GRATIANUS. P. F. A U G. and on the reverse a sort of an angel standing with one of his feet on a globe, with a shield in his hands; in which are these words, VOT. V. MUL. X. and in the round, VICTORIA. A U G U S T O R U M. and on the bottom, S. M. T. R. This piece is three times as large as any of the others, and weighs very near a shilling.

There have been found about 150 of the smaller pieces, and the greatest part of them is now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Woodforde, vicar of North-Curry above-mention'd.

They have been view'd by several learned gentlemen, and are reckon'd to be some of the greatest curiosities of the kind hitherto found.

They are as perfect and free from decay, as if they were but very lately coin'd; notwithstanding the latest of them is about 1350 years old.

PRICES of STOCKS in SEPTEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

Date	Bank Stock	India Stock	South Sea Stock	South Sea Ann. new	4 per Cent.	Bank Ann.	5 per Cent.	India Bonds	B. Cir. pr	Wind at Deal	Weather	Bill of Mortality from	
1	127 1/2	180 1/2	106 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	248 a 25	8 0 0	S.E.	London.	Aug. 23. to Sept. 27.	
2	127 1/2	180 1/2	106 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	248 a 25	8 0 0	S.E.	fair hot	Christ. { Males 703 } 1433	
3	127 1/2	180 1/2	106 1/2	101 1/2	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	248 a 25	8 0 0	N.E.	fultry	Femal. 730 } 1433	
4	Sunday			100 99	98 99	174 1/2	89 1/2	248	8 0 0	N.E.	fair	Buried { Males 934 } 1894	
5	127	180	106	101 1/2	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	238 a 20	8 0 0	N.E. by N.	fair	Femal. 960 } 1894	
6	126	180	106	101 1/2	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	198 a 21	8 0 0	N.E.	fair rain	Died under 2 Years old 665	
7	126			100 99	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	208 a 17	8 2 6	S.S.E.	cloudy	Between 2 and 5 — 123	
8	126			100 99	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	178 a 20	8 2 6	E.	fair cool	5 and 10 — 54	
9	127			100 99	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	188 a 20	8 2 6	E.	fair	10 and 20 — 50	
10	Sunday			100 99	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	208	8 2 6	E. by N.	fair	20 and 30 — 175	
11				100 99	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	208	8 2 6	N.E.	fair	30 and 40 — 196	
12				100 99	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	208	8 2 6	S.W.	fair rain	40 and 50 — 227	
13				100 99	97 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	208	8 2 6	W.N.W.	rain fair	50 and 60 — 156	
14	127	178	105 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	228 a 23	8 5 0	W.	cloudy	60 and 70 — 127	
15				99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218 a 20	8 5 0	N.E.	fair	70 and 80 — 84	
16				99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	208 a 22	8 5 0	E.	fair	80 and 90 — 35	
17	127	178	105 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218 a 22	8 5 0	S.S.W.	fair	90 and 100 — 2	
18	Sunday			99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	N.W.	fair		1894
19				99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	S.W.	fair	Within the Walls 149	
20				99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	W.S.W.	fair	Without the Walls 495	
21				99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	W.	fair	In Mid. and Surrey 861	
22	128			99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	S.W. by S.	fultry rain	City & Sub. W. 189	
23	128			99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	N.W.	cloud. fair		1894
24	Sunday			99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	N.W.	fair	Weekly Aug. 30 — 351	
25				99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	W.S.W.	fair	Sept. 6 — 356	
26				99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	S.W.	cloudy	13 — 369	
27	128			99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	S.W.	fair	20 — 397	
28				99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	S.W.	fair rain	27 — 421	
29				99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	S.	cloudy		1894
30				99 1/2	96 1/2	174 1/2	89 1/2	218	8 5 0	S.W.	cloudy	Wheat 28 1/2 to 33 1/2 per Q	

SINCE his Britannick majesty's arrival at *Hanover*, he has made a progress as far as *Cottingen*, upon the southern frontier of his dominions in *Germany*, to visit the university lately establish'd there; and by our last advices he was upon another progress towards the north, to take the diversion of hunting near *Gobrdé*, where he arrived the 17th Inst. N. S. having visited the city of *Zel* in his way thither; and it is said, that the 16th of next month, O. S. is fix'd for his majesty's setting out upon his return to *England*; but that this will probably depend upon the definitive treaty's being signed at *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

August 31, N. S. The deputies of *Amsterdam* declared in the assembly of the states of *Holland*, that their town had taken the resolution to conform with the other towns of the province, in giving up the revenues of the post-office, for the benefit of the publick, as soon as they shall become free by the death of the present possessors. And the same day the pensionary of *Amsterdam* delivered to the said assembly a petition signed by all the members of the regency of that city, except one or two, by which they desired the states to authorize the prince of *Orange* to release them from their trost, and give them leave to lay down their employments, since their authority was no longer respected, and they found it impossible to preserve the publick tranquillity in their city. This was immediately complied with by the states, and the prince of *Orange* set out next morning for *Amsterdam*, accompanied by count *Bentinck* and the greffier *Fagel*. On the 6th Inst. N. S. his highness deposed the four reigning burgomasters, and appointed four new burgomasters in their stead; and the next day he dissolved the *Old Vroedschap*, or town council, and appointed a new one, consisting of nineteen members of the *Old Vroedschap*, and 17 new members. The prince likewise deposed the nine reigning echevins, five of whom he presently restored to their office, and appointed new ones in the room of the other four. He also reformed the *Oud Raad*, or old council, by striking off of the list 43 members, out of near 90 of which that body consisted; and as his highness had by his proclamation of the 10th proposed, that the council of war should elect, by majority of votes, 5 colonels, and fill up in the same manner the other vacant commissions; or else, that a list should be made out of double the number of persons required, out of which he should nominate those he thought proper to fill the vacancies; the burghers chose to follow the first of those methods, and accordingly elected their five colonels, and filled up all the other vacancies in the mili-

tia. After thus reforming and re-establishing the government of that great city, his highness returned to the *Hague* the 15th in the evening. The magistrates of *Haerlem* have all since resigned, and left to his highness the choice of a new magistracy; and it is thought most of the towns in *Holland* will do the same; for when the motion was made in the assembly of the states, to empower his highness to appoint new magistrates at *Haerlem*, it was proposed and agreed to, that the power should be general, for his highness to appoint new magistrates in every town where it should be desired.

From *Rome* we hear, that on Sunday the 1st Inst. N. S. the pope conferred the order of priesthood upon cardinal *Stuart*, who celebrated his first mass on the Wednesday following in his own chapel, and gave the sacrament to the chevalier *de St. George*, his father, in presence of several persons who assisted thereat; so that it is not now in the power even of the pope himself to give him a dispensation to quit or marry; therefore, if he should ever form such a design, he can no way accomplish it, but by turning protestant.

Notwithstanding the many contradictory accounts about the return of the *Russian* troops, it seems now certain that they will march no farther than *Bobemia* or *Moravia* before next spring, because of an article said to be in the convention for taking them into the pay of the maritime powers, by which it is stipulated, that when they are to be sent home again, they shall not be obliged to march in the months of *October*, *November*, *December*, *January* or *February*.

We have from *Vienna* a remarkable instance of publick justice in the person of the famous baron *Trenck*. This officer performed many notable exploits, and was of great service to the queen of *Hungary* during the war in *Germany*; but it seems, he was as diligent in serving himself, having been accused of plundering both friend and foe wherever he came, and committing several other crimes. At last he was taken up and brought to a solemn trial, on which he was found guilty; but her imperial and *Hungarian* majesty would not pass sentence till she had the whole process revised by other judges, who found all the facts clearly proved, and therefore on the 18th of last month, he was sentenced to imprisonment for life in the castle of *Speilberg* in *Moravia*, with an allowance of a ducat a day, and his whole estate to remain under sequestration, till all the losses of the injured parties be stated and satisfied, and till he pay 1000 florins, by way of satisfaction, to a poor miller's daughter, whom he ravished. (See the sentence at large, p. 427.)

They

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They are now busy in *Poland* in holding dietines for electing and giving instructions to their deputies for the general diet of that kingdom; but as several of the dietines

have broke up in confusion, it is feared, the general diet will break up in the same manner.

The Monthly Catalogue for September, 1748.

DIVINITY.

1. **T**HE Sacred History of the Old and New Testament. By *W. Wbiston*; M.A. in 6 Vols. 8vo. pr. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* *Wbiston*.

*2. The Reasonableness of Christianity. By *John Locke*, Esq; Edit. 6. pr. 5*s.* *Osborn*.

*3. Heaven open'd to all Men. Edit. 3. pr. 2*s.* *Robinson*.

*4. The Duty of Servants. By *R. Lucas*, D. D. Edit. 6. pr. 1*s.* *Innys*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

*5. A compleat History of Drugs. From the *French* of *Monf. Pomet*. Edit. 4. with large Additions and Improvements. By *John Hill*. 4to. pr. 1*l.* 1*s.*

*6. A Philosophical and Chemical Analysis of Antimony. Edit. 2. pr. 1*s.* *Davidson*.

*7. A short and certain Method of curing continual Fevers. By *Jos. Clutton*. Edit. 3. pr. 2*s.* 6*d.* *Vokes*.

8. The Wonders of Nature and Art. No. I. and II. pr. 3*d.* each. *Corbet*.

9. The London Prices of Bricklayers Materials and Works. By *Batty Langley*. pr. 7*s.* 6*d.* in Sheets. *Birt*.

*10. An Essay concerning Human Understanding. By *John Locke*, Esq; Edit. 13. 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 9*s.*

*11. An Essay on Elocution, or Pronunciation. By *John Mason*, M. A. Edit. 2. pr. 6*d.* *Cooper*.

*12. The whole Works of *Horace*, in *English* Prose, with Notes, and the Original annex'd. In 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 10*s.* *Davidson*.

*13. The Fables of *Phædrus*. By *N. Bailey*. Edit. 8. pr. 2*s.* *Browne*.

*14. Meditations and Contemplations. By *James Hervey*, A. B. In 2 Vols. 12mo. with curious Frontispieces. Edit. 3. *Rivington*.

*15. *La Belle Assemblée*. From the *French* of *Madam. de Gomez*. In 4 Vols. Adorn'd with Cuts. Edit. 6. pr. 10*s.*

*16. The Adventures of *Roderick Random*. Edit. 2. with neat Frontispieces. In 2 Vols. pr. 6*s.* *Osborn*.

*17. The Genuine History of *Col. M—rs* and his Sister. Edit. 3. pr. 3*s.* *Gardner*.

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